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The Bombay Chronicle

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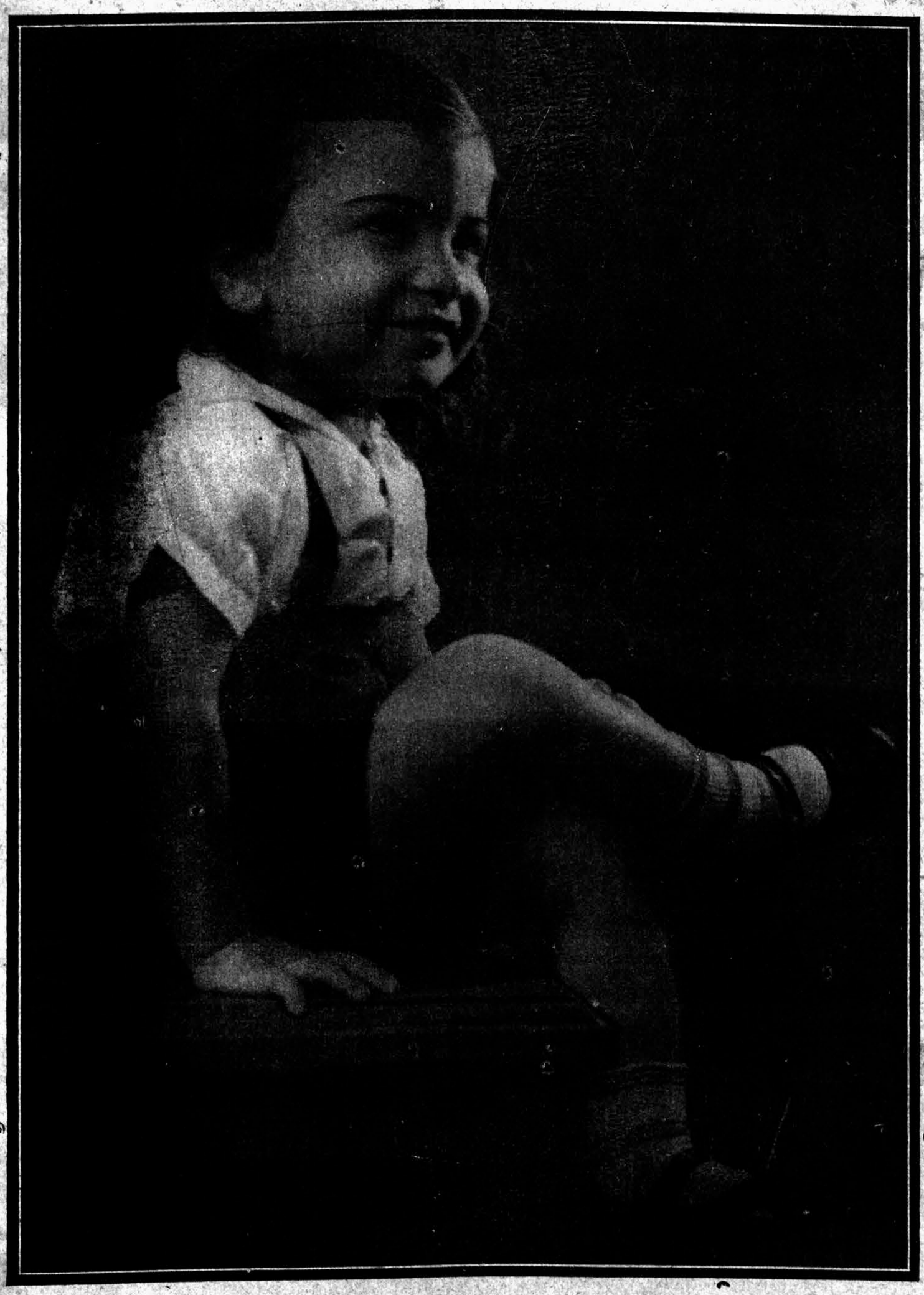
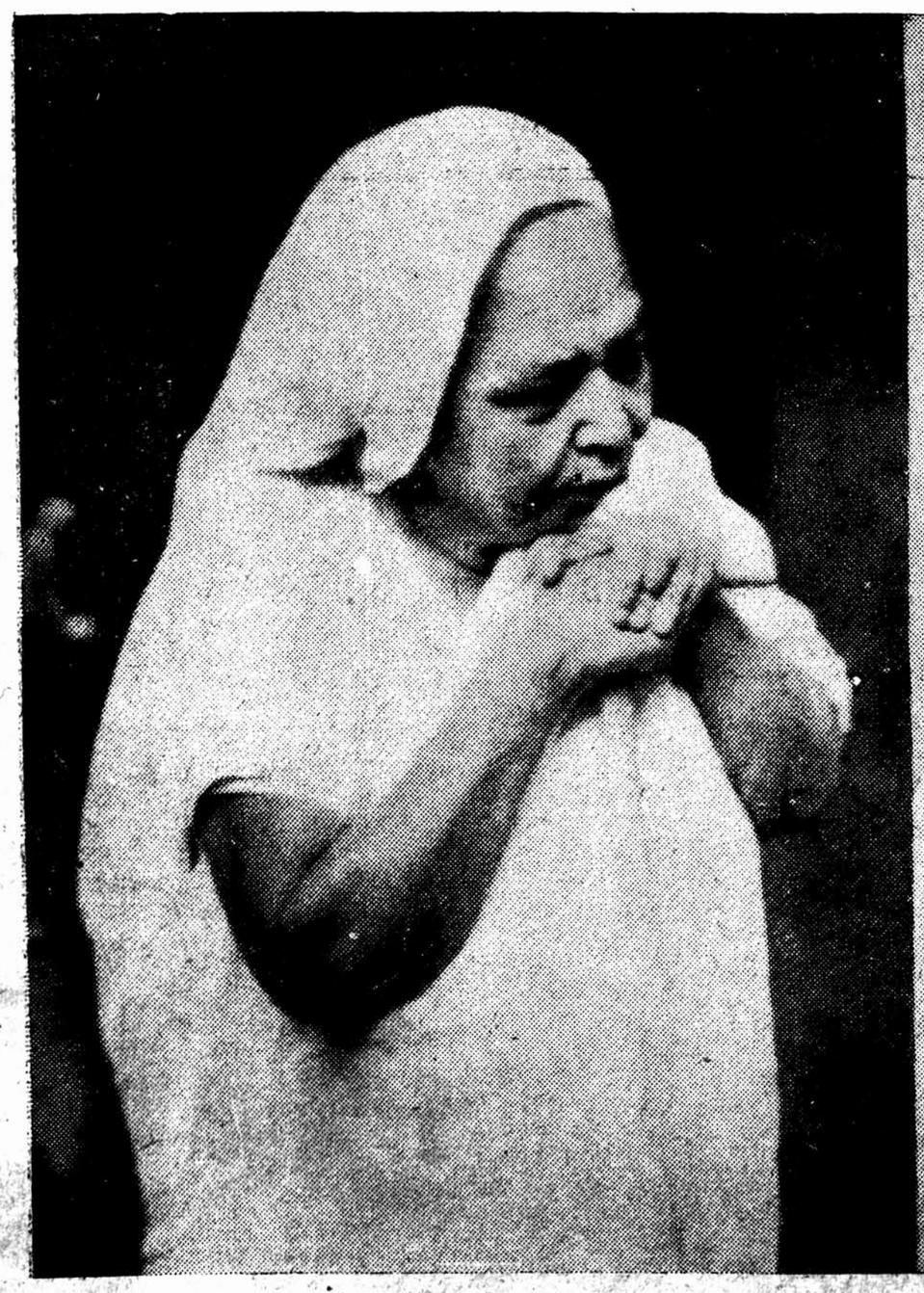
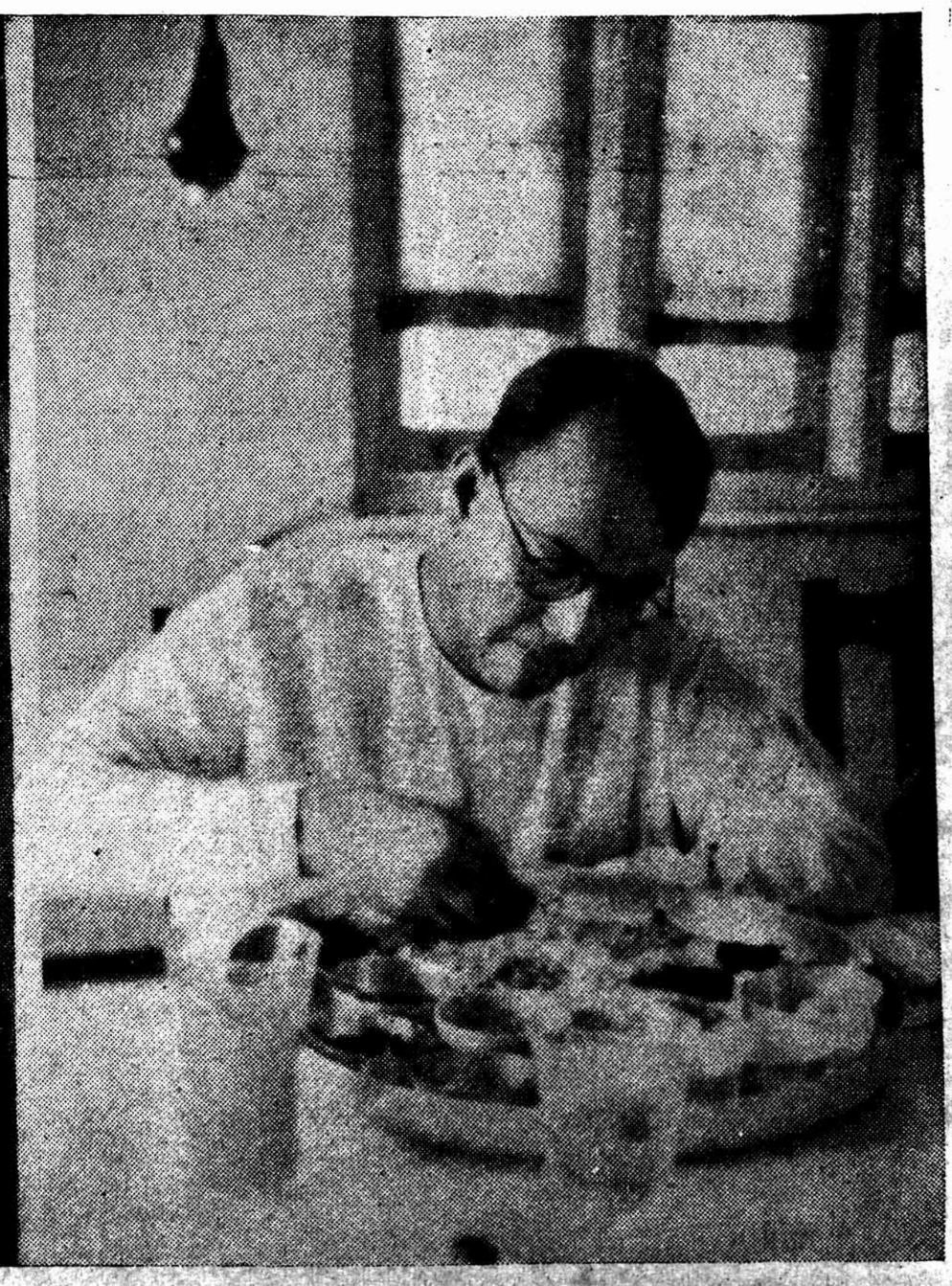


HOPE

—Vasudev Muljimal





Left:—Shrimati Prabhavati devi, mother of Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, in a typical pose (Pho to by A. L. Syed). Right:—Syt. Bose dining. (Photo by Chandrakant B. Jhaveri)

(Left) Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Roy at dinner with Syt. Subhas Bose, Congress President, at the house of the latter's Bombay host, Mr. Nathalal Parikh. Seated at the table, from right to left, are Mr. Parikh, Mr. Roy, Mrs. Parikh, Mrs. Roy and Syt. Bose. (Right). Camel Post is still used in the far outback of Australia.

(Left to right) :—An elephant cemetery in a jungle, near Tissamaharama, in the extreme south of Ceylon; a gem mine, near Ratnapura; hot springs, Trincomalee.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 3, 1938.

Sensational Trials In Burma

The Guardian Ghost

By MAURICE COLLIS

Mr. Maurice Collis, the author of "Trials in Burma," the exclusive publication of which commences with this issue of the Sunday "Chronicle," is a British Civilian of enlightened views and liberal sympathies, who has retired after 23 years of service in Burma.

Mr. Collis made a name for himself by his two previous books: "Siamese White" and "She Was A Queen."

In "Trials In Burma" Mr. Collis relates some of his experiences while a member of the Indian Civil Service in Burma.

As District Magistrate of Rangoon in 1930, Mr. Collis was called upon, in the course of his ordinary duties, to try certain cases in which the principles of British Justice were at variance with the policy of the then executive.

The most important of these trials was that of the late Mr. Sen Gupta for sedition. The attitude adopted by Mr. Collis in that case and in the other cases described in the book, was that no executive convenience should be allowed to confuse a strictly judicial interpretation of the facts before him.

The book, which has just appeared in London, has been given a very prominent position in the reviews, where its qualities of style, humour and fairness have been much praised.

Early in 1928, when the incidents narrated in the first instalment of his story, appearing on this page, took place, Mr. Collis had just returned from his leave in England, to take charge of the administration of the Sagaing District as Deputy Commissioner. Sir Charles Innes, the Governor, had paid the district a visit, immediately after this.

With the departure of the Governor I was able to savour the place at leisure. My house was on the bank of the Irrawaddy, which, as the weather became hotter in April, rose higher with the melting of the snows in far Thibet. A scorching wind would be blowing, the soil was hard and cracked, but the river grew stronger and rode freshly through the drought.

By the water's edge old tamarinds threw a massive shade, though their leaves were like lace. Here and there were gold-mohur trees with starting red blossoms, which waxed until each tree was like a flame, a strange sight for eyes accustomed to English landscape.

At dusk I liked to walk on the bank. The blossoms of the gold-mohur had no perfume, but there were other blossoms, and when at this time the wind fell these would sprinkle me with their scents. Across the water was Ava, where the Glass Palace Chronicle had been written. Its walls were split by banyans and tufted with other growths, and behind them in the reflected glow stood up the pinnacles of bat-infested shrines. The place had been deserted for a hundred years, though villages and fields lay within its square, and simple people planted rice where once had been streets.

The Necromancer

One late afternoon I went over the river and came to a stubble field inside the rampart. By the side of the field was a summer-house of bamboo and thatch, in which a serious company was seated on mats. They were looking at the field and at some white flags and string lines which enclosed a part of it, wherein an elderly Burman was digging a hole.

I turned to the clerk who accompanied me.

"What is happening there?" I asked.

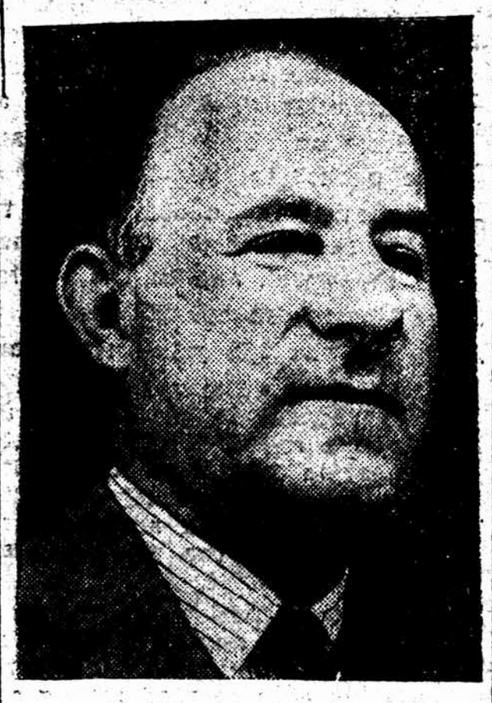
"It's a necromancer digging for treasure." he replied, as calm as could be

"Let's go up and speak to those people in the summer-house", I said.

The clerk was young, obliging, perhaps overzealous, for he went ahead of me without the circumspection which the occasion demanded, and, while still some yards from the spectators, announced: "His Honour, the Deputy Commissioner".

I am alive to atmosphere, and though the men seated and the necromancer bowed I felt sure they were not glad to see me. English officials generally desired to inspect something, to inquire about a crime or to look into a tenure. My arrival must seem extremely inopportune. If I asked questions at such a moment I should certainly be told nothing. So for the time being I made no remark, just looked at the necromancer and his little flags.

When they saw that I was not going to cause trouble they began to talk. The necromancer leaning on his spade volunteered:—



MAURICE COLLIS

"I have secured the ghost and found the bones."

"What ghost?" I asked.

"The guardian ghost", he explained. "It can't get through my lines, and as I've found its bones the treasure must be close."

It began to dawn on me then. Of course, in this old city of Ava much treasure must have been buried; there had been many alarms and many sacks. Royal treasure was always guarded by a ghost, the ghost of a person buried alive on the site, whose soul had been enslaved to watch it for ever.

"Have you seen this ghost much?" I asked an old man on a mat.

"The ghost has been observed", he said cautiously. "It has been frequently observed, and if any ordinary person had tried to dig here for the treasure it would have shown its power.

"How can you be sure there is treasure buried at this very spot?" I asked, stupidly, I fear.

"The ghost walks here", he said, "and, besides, the necromancer has found its bones. Treasure is always under bones."

The necromancer left his trench and came up. He carried a little bone in his hand. It did not look like a human bone, but as I had never handled bones, I said nothing.

"The ground is as hard as a brick", he told me. "It may take me days and days to get down to the treasure."

"You're sure it's there?"

"I always find something in the end", he replied with a roguish look.

I felt a little disappointed. It was not, I perceived, a genuine case. Evidently the owner of the field had seen a ghost and concluded it was a guardian ghost, thereafter engaging the necromancer to dig. The man was no doubt paid something in advance. He would salt his excavation with an old coin or so.

An Arakanese Ghost

As I returned home across the river, now so dark that the far shore was invisible, I recalled that I myself had once seen a guardian ghost. I was in Arakan at the time, the North-Western seaboard of Burma, and was spending the night in the deserted capital of the Arakanese kings. The rest-house was on the reputed site of their treasury. It was a wooden structure raised on piles, with a wide flight of steps leading up to the verandah. I was seated in a room off the verandah and by the light of an oil lamp could see the steps. Mr. San Shwe Bu, the Arakanese archaeologist, was talking to me. At about nine o'clock I felt the building quiver and sway for a moment. My companion looked up in surprise. "Like a little earthquake", he said.

At that instant I dimply saw an old Arakanese woman slowly mounting the steps. It was much too late for any one to come with a petition and I stared at the woman in some surprise, while she stared back at me from the top step with an intent expression on her wrinkled face. For an appreciable time she regarded me so and then passed out of sight, as if down the verandah, from which there was no exit except into the rooms.

"Somebody's outside", I exclaimed, jumping up, but I knew that I had seen a ghost, for there is no confusing a ghost with a mortal. It is not your eyes that tell you, but a sense which leaps up suddenly within. We went on to the verandah and searched the rooms. There was nobody there, nor did I expect to find any one.

Next morning, when some local notabilities came to pay me a call, I said something about it. They looked at me with interest and increased respect. "Your Honour saw the female ghost bound to this spot by the old kings to guard their treasure", they explained. "She is seen mounting the steps and always passes down the verandah."

"How did the kings bind a spirit?" I asked.

"They buried a person alive at the proper place."

"Yes, yes, but why should that bind the spirit?"

"At the moment of death the spirit was caught in a magical net."

"I do not understand."

"Our old kings understood, as your Honour has seen for yourself."

"Why did the house shake first?"

"The ghost desired to attract your Honour's attention."

"How did she shake the house?"

"It was not the house she shook, but your Honour's mind."

As I crossed the dark river to Sagaing the scene of three years before came back to me vividly, and I recounted it to a young Burman magistrate who had joined the boat.

"I don't believe in ghosts", he said.

That interested me. His degree at the university obliged him perhaps to be superior to the local rustics? But no, he had a practical reason. "During the war", he explained, "I was in the 2nd Battalion of the Burma Rifles, and after the armistice was stationed at Kantara on the Suez Canal. One day at Port Said the Arab mob rose and killed the British A. P. M. and his guard. We were hurried to the spot, and, finding the mob wild and pillaging, fired on them and killed two hundred. It was night and we were obliged to bivouac in the street among the dead bodies. I saw no ghosts", he added. "If such things exist surely I should have seen

(Continued On Page 53)

Baronet's Step-Daughter In Bankruptcy Court

Hotel Expenses £50 A Week And £750 In Gaming Losses

Mrs. Muriel Douglas Clarke, daughter of Lady (Muriel) Bowden, of Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W., admitted "reprehensible extravagance" when she appeared in London Bankruptcy Court for her public examination in mail week.

She estimated that during a stay of eight weeks at Cannes her hotel expenses averaged £50 a week and she lost about £750 on the gaming tables.

Mrs. Clarke failed in December with liabilities of £2,760 and assets which were estimated to realise £1,368.

She said, in answer to Mr. H. H. Gaine, senior assistant official receiver, that she had never carried on business or been in employment.

Since 1932 she had received an allowance of £1,500 a year from her mother. Since October, 1934, she had experienced financial difficulties owing to her extravagance in living, which was the cause of her failure.

ON THE CONTINENT

She visited Cannes in February, 1937, and last September she again visited the Continent, staying with friends until she was informed by her mother of the bankruptcy proceedings. She then returned to England.

Mr. Gaine: Mr. Clarke, your husband, seems to have been an unsatisfactory person to be a husband, because less than two months prior to that he was adjudged bankrupt in this court with the liabilities of £6,000?

Mrs. Clarke: I did not know that.

You knew he had no prospects and no assets?—I did not.

"IS THAT TRUE?"

Did you think he was a person of means?—Yes.

Did you really?—Yes.

I suppose it was your intention to reside together when you married?—Yes.

Mrs. Clarke declared that she knew nothing whatever about his financial position.

"Is that really true?" asked the Official Receiver.

"Absolutely true," Mrs. Clarke replied.

She added that they lived together for about four months and since then she had spoken to her husband once or twice.

It is rather curious, the object of this marriage. Were you in financial difficulties at the time?—No, I don't think so.

"A LOVE MATCH"

Mrs. Clarke said that ever since October, 1934, she had more or less been in financial difficulties. She was not in that position at the time of her marriage.

"It was just an ordinary love match," said Mrs. Clarke, who added that she rejoined her mother at the end of the marriage period.

A house was taken for her in Norfolk Street, W., at £420 a year. She did not pay any of the rent herself.

In that house she accumulated a lot of furniture and effects. Some were presents and some were purchased from creditors who had not yet been paid.

Later, the furniture and effects were covered by a bill of sale in respect of which she received £2,000.

OWED £2,000

Included in the bill of sale were articles she had previously bought from creditors. Then, in February last year, she received £750 as her half-yearly allowance from her mother.

At the beginning of 1937 she owed about £2,000 and had available for spending the £2,000 from the bill of sale and the £750.

Mr. Gaine: Did it occur to you that the decent thing to have done would have been to pay your creditors?—It didn't.

Apparently what did occur to you was to slip over to the Continent and have what you call a "marvellous time"?—I went away because I had not been well.

Mrs. Clarke said that when she went to Cannes she took with her £750 in cash and while there her mother paid her £750, part of the allowance.

NO MONEY LEFT

The Registrar: Did you have any money left when you returned to England?

Mrs. Clarke: No. She added that later she went to Nice and spent £200. Her liabilities increased during 1937 to £2,790.

Mr. Gaine: Had you any intention of paying your creditors at all?

Mrs. Clarke: Yes.

Why didn't you pay them when you had £3,000 in hand at the beginning of 1937?—I don't know.

Mrs. Clarke agreed that in the middle of 1937 her allowance was of a rather doubtful quantity.

Mr. Gaine: You still had at that time a certain amount of cash?—Not very much; about £200.

But you preferred to go off to Nice and enjoy yourself rather than pay your creditors?—Yes.

IGNORED CREDITORS

And throughout you deliberately ignored your creditors?—I suppose so.

Was it your view that they were fools to give credit and they must take the consequences?—Not at all.

Mrs. Clarke said that she took two large doses of thyroid in order to reduce her weight and, as a result, was unwell and had to go away to rest.

Mrs. Clarke agreed that her insolvency was due to reprehensible extravagance on her part.

Included in her assets was a sum of £977 representing a debt owed her by her mother, who had written to the court admitting that she owed the money.

LAP OF LUXURY

It was in respect of goods supplied to the house for which her mother was liable.

In reply to Mr. J. Goldman, her solicitor, Mrs. Clarke said she had always been brought up in the lap of luxury and had never known the value of money.

She had never had to worry about where the next £5 note was coming from.

Her mother and her step-father, Sir Harold Bowden, had always treated her generously.

Mrs. Clarke agreed that in the event of her having children, a considerable sum of money would come to her under a settlement of June, 1932. If not, the money would go to an aunt.

The examination was concluded.—"News Chronicle."

THE PRESS IN PERIL

Enemies Without And Within

"These are times of very real peril for the freedom of the press," declared Mr. J. A. Spender in an address on "The journalist and the public" to the Institute of Journalists in London. "It is totally extinguished in one half of the world, and in the other half there are enough enemies of liberty who will gladly seize any handle that we may give them. I would appeal to those who may not have reflected on this matter to bear in mind that a very few false steps may seriously prejudice the liberties which are the common cause of the whole profession.

"On the question of manners it is useless for any of us to set up our own standards against the accepted code of good feeling and good taste. The accepted standards will prevail whatever we do. I do urge that we should do our utmost to uphold these standards and to protect our own members from any pressure that may be put upon them to depart from them."

Referring to the Journalists (Registration) Bill, brought forward by the institute, Mr. Spender said that the House of Commons had been incensed by certain recent incidents and by the defiant claim of certain newspapers to do exactly what they chose. The press might think itself fortunate if some clever young M. P. did not draft a bill by which the House of Commons would impose its own discipline on the journalistic profession, and pass it through as a private member's bill.

"We think it to be the far better way," Mr. Spender went on, "that we should be given the means of setting our house in order than that public authorities should undertake that task for us. We do not trust officials who may obtain power to correct our manners not to use it to stop our voices."

"In this country the liberties of the press are never likely to be demolished by a frontal attack, but they may be undermined and grabbed away on the plausible excuse of stopping abuses which we ourselves are unable to defend. The French press in the last few months has been threatened with a measure making any writing which may damage the national credit or send capital abroad a penal offence. The necessity of such a measure may be argued in the most persuasive and plausible terms, yet there is hardly anything which, in the hands of an arbitrary executive, it could not be made to cover."—"Manchester Guardian."

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Berlin has 114,302 street lamps. Of these 71,711 are oil fuelled and 22,591 are run by electricity. The remainder are, of course, gas lamps.

Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi

A Great Urdu Writer And Reformer

By "AN ADMIRER"

Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi *breathed his last on the morning* of the 3rd February 1936 in Delhi where he was ailing for over three months from fever and other kindred ailments. At the time of his death he was a little over 68. His second death anniversary was observed by his friends and admirers recently.

I met the Maulana for the first time about 28 years ago when I was a student at the St. Stephen's College, Delhi. In those days the Maulana was connected with the "Makhzan," the only respectable Urdu monthly in Northern India in those days, which was jointly edited by Mr. (now Sir) Abdul Qadir and Mr. Shaikh Muhammad Ikram. Both these gentlemen, though Barristers-at-Law, had taken to journalism as the result of an urge from within. The "Makhzan" was then at the height of its fame, and its Delhi period was perhaps the brightest in its whole career. It was originally started from Lahore in 1901, but after a few years it was brought down to Delhi. It was in Delhi that the Maulana joined the staff of the "Makhzan," for which he had been writing since 1903. I quite remember the time when his serial story entitled "Shahin-o-Durraj" (1908) appeared in that periodical. It not only brought him into prominence at once as a literary debutant of great promise, but also paved the way for that fame which he ultimately achieved as the master-writer of tragedies in Urdu.

Early Years

Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi belonged to one of the oldest and most learned families of Delhi. He was born in Delhi on the 5th of January 1868. He hailed from a family of the "ulema," who were tutors to the Mughal Princes and Princesses. He was a descendant of Maulavi Khairullah, who had come to Delhi from the Hejaz during the reign of Emperor Shah Jehan. This is why the members of his family use the term "Al-Khairi" as their family name. His great grandfather, Maulavi Abdul Khaliq, who was a great divine and an authority on "hadis" (traditions), was one of the notables of Delhi during the pre-Mutiny days. He has been very highly spoken of by the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan in his famous book entitled "Asar-us-Sanadid" on account of his piety and learning. He must have been a renowned man of his times, for, we find that in or about 1845 the late Maulavi Nazir Ahmad became his pupil. Maulavi Rashid-ul-Khairi's father, Maulavi Hafiz Abdul Wajid, was a Settlement Officer under the Nizam's Government and he passed away only when the child Rashid was hardly nine years of age.

The boy Rashid-ul-Khairi received his early education in Urdu, Persian and Arabic mostly at home, as was the custom in those days under the able supervision of his grandfather, Maulavi Abdul Qadir and his brother Maulavi Abdur Rabb. Those were the awful days since it was considered nothing short of "Kufr" (infidelity) to take to English education. But later on, when the prejudice of the Musalmans died down a little, he secured his admission to the then Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi, and it was there that the foundations of his English education were laid. His class teacher, the late Mirza Ahmad Beg, and the Headmaster of the School, Khwaja Shihabuddin, were very proud of his attainments in the English language. He passed his matriculation from this same *institution. While he was a student there, he sat at the feet of* the late Shams-ul-Ulema Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali and also his uncle, the late Dr. Nazir Ahmad, a circumstance of which he always felt supremely proud. During his school days and for some years afterwards he remained a voracious reader. In those days he used to get up at four and spend the early hours of the morning in study. He possessed a retentive memory, so much so that

MAULANA Rashid-ul-Khairi.

only a few days before his death, he could recite in the presence of his friends three stanzas of the elegy written by Hali on the death of Hakim Mahmud Khan, the great grandfather of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

Religious Bent

The Maulana had a chequered life, at least in the beginning. He began his career in 1891 as a clerk in the Settlement Department, perhaps at Aligarh. His services were, in the course of time, transferred to Unao, Meerut and Mainpuri and from there to the Postal Audit Office, Delhi. He resigned his Government service sometime in 1910 after putting in about 18 years' service, because his superiors were averse to his literary contributions, while he himself felt that he was like a bird in the cage, and that the dry and monotonous atmosphere of a Government office was not congenial to his spirit which was essentially free like the air. Even during his services at Delhi he could be seen delivering religious sermons in Delhi and other places and this had created the impression that he would follow the profession of Maulana Abdul Qadir, his grandfather, and his brother, Maulavi Abdur Rabb, and would become a professional Maulavi. But this was not to happen. In 1890 he married the only daughter of Maulavi Abdur Rahim of Jhajjar, a learned man of the town and the builder of the Juma Masjid there. His married life was one of the happiest and a source of inspiration to other Musalmans. This happy comradeship between the Maulana and his wife, however, came to an abrupt close early in 1936, after a married life lasting for over 45 years, ending in the widowhood of Begum Rashid-ul-Khairi.

A Champion Of Women's Rights

Before the "Makhzan," to which reference has been made above, finally transferred its headquarters from Delhi to Lahore, the Maulana started in 1908 a ladies' magazine called the "Ismat," which is still in existence and ranks among the first class Urdu magazines of the day. It was started in partnership with Mr. Shaikh Muhammad Ikram, which, perhaps, ended with the latter's departure for England in 1909. It was started with the sole purpose of serving the cause of the downtrodden Muslim women, a mission which it is fulfilling admirably even now. In 1911, the Maulana also started another monthly, the "Tamaddun," in order to make his voice heard by Muslim men as well. Later on, this periodical changed hands and it was taken over by Qari Abbas Husain, a son of the late Qari Sarfaraz Husain Azmi. It is a matter for regret that a few years after, this periodical ceased publication owing to the financial embarrassments of the new proprietor.

It was the "Ismat" which first lodged a vigorous protest against the anti-Islamic custom, mainly prevalent among the Musalmans of the Punjab and the Memons of Kathiawar, of denying inheritance to their womenfolk. The Maulana not only carried on a vigorous 'jehad' in the columns of his magazine, but also proceeded on a lecture tour in the Punjab in support of women's claims. In 1925, while at Lahore, he was specially invited by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi to explain the viewpoint of Islam on the question of "women and inheritance" at the grand annual gathering of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam. The Maulana delivered such a forceful speech on that occasion that the audience, which consisted of thousands of men and women, wept bitterly, being greatly impressed by his oratory and arguments. After the speech was over, Sir Muhammad Shafi, himself a prominent lawyer, declared that from that day he took a vow not to deny inheritance to his own daughters and also undertook to eradicate completely the evil from the land of the five rivers. This sudden change in the outlook of a man of Sir Muhammad Shafi's calibre, was entirely due to the fact that the late Maulana was capable of describing the tragedies of human life in a manner unsurpassed by any Urdu writer.

Another matter with which the Maulana identified himself was the question of 'Khula.' He believed that once the women of Islam secured this right given to them by their religion, there would be no more cases of conversion of Muslim women to other religions. He preached that Islam offered a remedy to Muslim women against their tyrannical husbands and that the remedy lay in 'Khula', the right of a Muslim woman to free herself from her husband by a legal process.

A Prolific Writer

The Maulana was a prolific writer. The first novel he wrote was entitled "Ahsan-o-Maimuna," but he himself destroyed it, for reasons not known to anybody. Perhaps it was not up to the mark of the standard he had set before himself. His first novel however which saw the light of the day was the "Hayat-e-Salehat" (1895). It describes the life of a girl who silently suffers great hardships and cruelties at the hands of her illiterate stepmother. Once the Maulana told me a few facts about this first book of his which are worthy of being recounted here. After the book was completed, he took it to a publisher in Delhi whose name I shall not divulge, for the man is now dead. The publisher took the book, kept it for perusal and then asked the author to see him after a few days. When he saw him again, he said to him, "Miyan, you have not written a good book, yet I shall publish it at a great expense to me. But you should not expect anything substantial from me. I shall, however, give you Rs. 50 and nothing more. You are yet a boy and you do not know what expenses I shall have to incur in placing it in the market." The Maulana agreed, but to his great surprise he found that this paltry sum was, with the passage of time, reduced to Rs. 25. But, he actually got no more than Rs. 16, under the excuse that the book was a bad seller. The publisher was worldly wise to secure "all rights" for Rs. 16. It is a matter for real gratification that the book was later on "recovered" and published by Mr. Raziq-ul-Khairi, a son of the Maulana, during the latter's life time.

The Maulana, as has been said before, was a prolific writer. In all he has produced something like 70 works, most of which are tragedies. His works can be divided into four categories, viz., (1) historical, (2) social, (3) religious and (4) humorous.

Of the novels belonging to the first group, i.e., novels with a his-

(Continued On Page 52)

Truth Behind Confessions In Soviet Trials

The "Talking Drug" Which Saps Prisoner's Will-Power

While the twenty-one old guard Bolsheviks cry "guilty, guilty, guilty" to all accusations of espionage, sabotage, Trotskyism, terrorism brought against them in Moscow, a former High Soviet Commissar who had been two years in an Ogpu prison, described to me how the dreaded secret police of Russia extract exactly what confessions they wish from their prisoners, writes the "Sunday Express" Special Correspondent in Warsaw.

For many years the commissar, whose family is still in the Soviet Union, held one of the highest posts in Russia. He was a personal friend of Rykoff, Rosengoltz, Bukharin and others now standing on trial.

He himself has drunk the famous "talking drug" given by the Ogpu to extract from prisoners what confessions they wished. He pledged me not to disclose his name, because he knows if that were done all his relatives would be arrested.

Blazing Lights

"I was arrested on charges of espionage and anti-Stalin activities," he said. "I was put in a solitary cell in the Lubianka Prison. The ceiling was only seven feet high.

"Brilliant lights blazed the whole time, month after month. The little window was covered by steel shutters. There was no day and night. It was all the same.

"On the wall was a notice written in English, Russian, German and French, which ran, 'Anybody opening the shutters will be shot immediately'.

"Every hour or so an Ogpu guard would open a little shutter in the door, push the muzzle of a pistol through and follow me round with it.

"I tried to sleep on the hard wooden bench by covering my eyes with my coat to shut out the light. An Ogpu guard came in, shook me, said, 'There is no sleep here.'

"The Lubianka Prison is as silent as the grave except when one hears the whispers of a man talking to himself or a sudden cry from another cell.

Will-Power Sapped

"One is forbidden to make a sound, and you feel as though you are in a cemetery.

"Once when I was being taken to a cross-examination I saw a boy being dragged down a passage by three men. The boy cried out. They struck him heavily in the face, prised his mouth open, forced an iron clamp on his tongue.

"'This is a house where no one speaks!' they said.

"I was eight months in the Lubianka Prison, and had about forty-five cross-examinations, many lasting as long as six or seven hours. The Commissars would sit in comfortable chairs, with plates of delicious food and bottles of wine before them. They would say: 'Confess and you can have what you like.'

"Finally they offered me a glass of water. I drank it, and then before my self-realisation went I knew what it was. It was the 'talking drug'.

"I laughed till my sides split for five minutes. I suddenly felt in marvellous health and good spirits. Then I felt the most inexplicable urge to shout out everything I knew.

"It was impossible to resist. Will power had, of course, been sapped by months of solitary confinement and dead silence. But still, nothing I had said could incriminate me.

"Finally, when the room was nearly dark, they brought me a harmless-looking document to sign. Suddenly I realised that the papers were so arranged that they intended me to sign a full 'confession', hidden behind the first sheet.

"They always threatened: 'If you don't confess your relatives will be arrested.'

"Then I was taken to Moscow's Butirki Prison. There are about 25,000 prisoners held in it. I was put into a room twenty-five feet by twenty feet in which were no fewer than 167 other prisoners.

"During my time as commissar I learned that there are about 120,000 men and women in Ogpu prisons in Moscow alone. In all the prisons, concentration camps, forced labour camps, and forced colonies in the Soviet Union there must be more than four million people.

"I visited some time ago the Solovetski concentration camps on the White Sea. They are situated on three islands and on the adjoining mainland. I estimated there were about 15,000 prisoners there.

"They lived in huge barracks surrounded by barbed wire. They must cut timber for work. I watched them in the winter being driven out by Ogpu guards with fixed bayonets into the forest in waist-deep snow to the trees.

"Some would faint as they worked at the trees, and freeze to death on the ground. At night the others would return to the barracks and fight like mad dogs to obtain a place near the few stoves.

When the uproar became too great the guards rushed in with fixed bayonets to quell the disturbance.

Commissar's Joke

"I became acquainted with a former Solovetski commissar. He was an undersized little fellow with some peculiar enjoyments. One was to make his prisoners strip naked in the freezing cold and force them to sit across the sharp top of a wall. Then, protected by guards, he would pick them off with a revolver, laughing heartily as they fell.

"The death rate was enormous. I estimate that about 2,000 people died every year. There was just nobody to whom the prisoners could appeal."

"Stalin is a fanatic. He believes that his will is divine, and allows no advice to alter his decisions.

"His personality is intense. Those in close contact with him can almost feel the power of authority which seems to emanate from him.

"As long as he lives the state of things in the Soviet Union will not alter."

The military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw, General Ryhalka, who was appointed four months ago, was arrested. Ryhalka received a telephone call from his wife, who is in Moscow. "Get permission to come back at once," she said. "Our little son is very ill."

The general took the next train to Moscow. At the frontier station Ogpu guards entered his compartment and put him under arrest on a charge of espionage and Trotskyism.

Therapeutics Enters Engineering Phase

Dr. Visscher Tries 100 Drugs On Heart Kept 'Alive' In Artificial Body

Even before Dr. Alexis Carrel startled the world by announcing that he and Colonel Lindbergh had been experimenting with a "heart pump" of the colonel's invention, biologists had succeeded in keeping organs alive in glass for a few hours. The object of such research is to discover what happens to tissues when they are attacked by disease—to watch the actual process of degeneration and to arrest it with chemicals, says the "New York Times."

TESTS WITH 250 HEARTS

Latest aspirant to heart-pump honours is Dr. Maurice Visscher, head of the Department of Physiology of the University of Minnesota. The university announced that he had experimented with 250 hearts and lungs in a sealed glass vessel, a sort of artificial body. To keep a bloodlike liquid circulating through the heart, arteries and veins of glass and rubber were attached to the glass "body". In about an hour or so a twitching heart would show signs of failing, whereupon Dr. Visscher would administer a drug and note its effect.

Dr. Visscher kept hearts alive for twenty-four hours, which is far below the record established by Dr. Carrel for various organs. But it was enough to furnish all the information needed about the effect of drugs.

Out of these experiments came the discovery that two new, unnamed drugs have remarkable properties. They are related to digitalis. When clinical tests have been made Dr. Visscher will publish his results in detail.

All told a hundred drugs were studied. Among them are ouabain, squill, snake venom and chemicals from toads.

NEW PHASE FOR THERAPEUTICS

With Dr. Visscher's work therapeutics seems to have entered an engineering phase. Hitherto clinicians and pathologists had to depend on autopsies to find out what had happened to a diseased organ. The progress of the disease could not be systematically followed step by step. Even Dr. Visscher has not done that because he did not try to keep his extirpated hearts alive under sterile conditions. Dr. Carrel's pump, on the other hand, can keep an organ alive for weeks. But it is something that such notable progress has been made in heart disease with an apparatus that can keep an organ alive for only twenty-four hours.

GERMANY'S MUSEUMS

Germany has over 2,000 Museums. 91 of these are in Berlin, 39 in Munich, and 31 in Dresden.

EUTHERIA

ANODYNE STIMULATING CREAM

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For ALL MUSCULAR PAINS, SPRAINS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE

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Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Historical Places In Kolaba

Bombay Field Club Party's Trip To Angria's Fort, Revdanda And Korlai

(By I. B. PATEL)

Bombay and its neighbourhood present to the people a large number of places where they can run away to escape from the hubbub and the noise of the modern mechanised world. A pleasant sea journey over a few miles across the beautiful Bombay harbour would carry the visitor to places rich in historical associations and monuments of great artistic value which are found in abundance roundabout Bombay.

Only six miles away lies the famous Elephanta shrines, which carry away the pilgrim to the distant past when religious fervour led them to chisel out of solid rock sculptures of such exquisite beauty. A little further lie the historical forts of Kolaba and Korlai. But, it is a pity that not many of us take the opportunity of studying the rich cultural heritage of India's glorious past.

An hour's pleasant sea trip brings the visitors to Revas, where touring cars and buses are waiting to take the tourist over a fine road to Alibag, the head-

THE TEMPLE OF KANKESHWAR.

quarters of the Kolaba District. A couple of furlongs away from Alibag lies the Fort of Kolaba. Its importance was first recognised by Shivaji—the great Maratha leader. But, it was under the Angrias that Kolaba became a strategic naval base. Kanhoji Angria, the Maratha pirate, made it his stronghold. From there he would sally forth to plunder the ships passing nearby or the neighbouring ports. To-day the fort is in ruins and except a couple of temples we see few signs of its past glory, though standing on the walls of the fort we can feast our eyes on an exceedingly picturesque landscape.

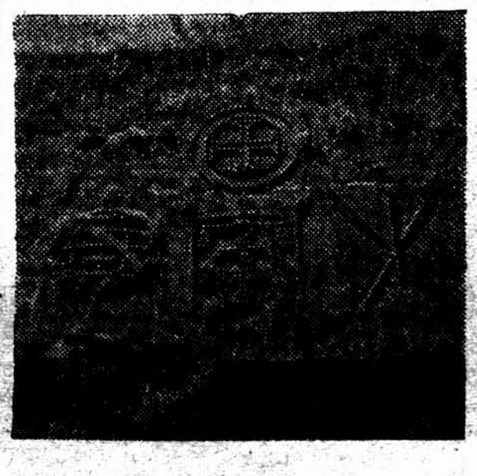
Ruins Of Chaul

About eight miles from here lies the Roha creek with the ruins of Revdanda on one side and the fort of Korlai on the other. It is said that Revdanda was known in the time of Krishna as Revatikshetra, after Revati, the queen of Balram. We cannot say how far this is true, but one thing is certain that it is a very old centre described by various travellers as a flourishing commercial town. But hardly any traces of its ancient glory are now visible. With it are associated the names of Akbar the Great and that romantic figure in the history of Ahmednagar, Malik Amber. It was visited by eminent men like Francis Xavier and Vasco Da Gama.

The inscriptions on the walls between the outer and the inner gates on the southern side state that the fort was built in 1517 by the Portuguese. Over the circular arch of the inner gate are carved a Maltese Cross, the Royal Arms of Portugal, a globe as a symbol of Portugal's power and three tide arrows as emblems of peace. All these proclaim the "proud dominion of Portugal by sea and land". Both the Upper and Lower Cheuls present the appearance of a neglected park full of shady palm groves and other vegetation.

On the other side of the Roha creek lies the picturesque fortress of Korlai, which was the scene of many a fierce fight between the Portuguese and the Mahomedans. From the top of this fort we can watch with delight the sea lying below and far away on the horizon the fort of Kolaba much shorn of its former grandeur. Sir Walter Scott asks his readers to visit Melrose Abbey by moonlight. We might say the same thing about the superb scenery around Revdanda. The gorgeous scene that meets your eye, while crossing the creek by moonlight, is, to say the least, marvellous. It is so captivating that you will store it in your memory for a long time to come.

From here we proceed via Alibag to the temple of Kanakeshwar, which is situated on the top of a hill about a thousand feet high. To make the task of ascending easy, Govind Revadas, the Minister of Raghoji Angria, had built a paved way leading to the temple and beyond to the Goumukh. Trees have grown on both sides of the pathway, thus making it shady and cool even in summer. Here, even nature seems to co-operate with man in relieving the pilgrim of the inconvenience caused by the hot climate.



At the top is the Maltese Cross; on the left is the Globe, the symbol of Power; in the centre is the Royal Arms of Portugal; and on the right are three tied up Arrows, the symbol of Peace.

A number of tanks with flights of steps leading from the various doors to water seem to be a special feature of the place. The temple of Mahadeo is situated on the bank of one of these tanks. It is built in the Chalukian style and is said to be as old as the Temple at Ambernath, which belongs to the 11th century. On all the sides it is profusely carved. On three sides are found niches with images of Shiva performing Tandava Nritya, Brahma with Sarasvati on his knee, of

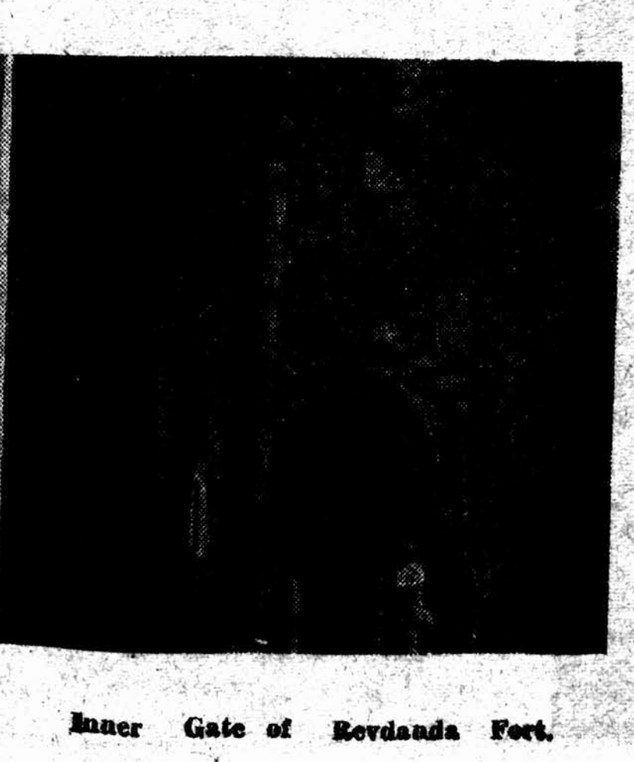
RAM KUND AT KANKESHWAR.

Parvati and of Ganpati in a dancing posture. These images are nicely carved and their effect is heightened by their powerful expression in sculpture.

Unfortunately some gaudy colouring on the spiral done by modern masons robs the temple of much of its artistic excellence. But this feeling of disgust at the interference of the modern devotees gives place to one of pleasure while enjoying the simple hospitality of the priest, who welcomes you with a happy smile, and a very pleasant picture of the surrounding country.

After passing some time in wandering over the hill we retraced our steps to be in time for the boat which was waiting to bring us to Bombay and to our daily routine.

Party crossing the Roha Creek.



Inner Gate of Revdanda Fort.

"INDIAN NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT"

The Oxford University Press announce the publication on April 21 of a novel, 'Hussein.' This is only their second venture into the field of modern fiction, and has been made because 'Hussein' is a remarkable tale by a born story-teller. Its author calls it an 'Indian Night's Entertainment.' Hussein is an Indian mahout whose life is romantically adventurous. The author, Patrick Russ, was with the R. A. F. in India.

HOW ALL OF A SUDDEN A DARK COMPLEXION LADY BECAME WHITE IN JAIPUR?

One Lady from Jaipur writes: "I was dark-complexioned, and my hands having remained uncovered they became blacker and blacker, and the elbow being very rough and absolutely black, my blouse could not beautify my hands. Afterwards I was advised to use your Chevalier Beauty Cream and after having used it for three months, I find that my skin has become as white as that of an English woman. Please forward 24 bottles to my address on receipt of this letter so that I may change the complexion of unfortunate girls of this place.

We hold many Certificates of this kind which are open for inspection.

THE STORY OF LIFE

Birth And Death Of Solar Systems

(By PROSCOS)

Modern life is intricate, complex and confusing. The individual is part of a great world linked together by unseen wires of electricity, thoughts and feelings. Science has made life difficult but enormously interesting. Human curiosity is made infinite, the possibilities of knowledge are boundless. In such a world the intelligent human being will strive to be an effective agent of creation and civilisation, master of his environment, at the same time capable of achieving the two Grand Aims of existence—Happiness and Success. In these brief articles the reader is introduced to the elementary principles of Astronomy, Biology, Psychology, History, Politics, Economics and Sociology; the maze of live sciences functioning in the inconceivable Universe abiding in the great unknown—Spaceless Time and Timeless Space

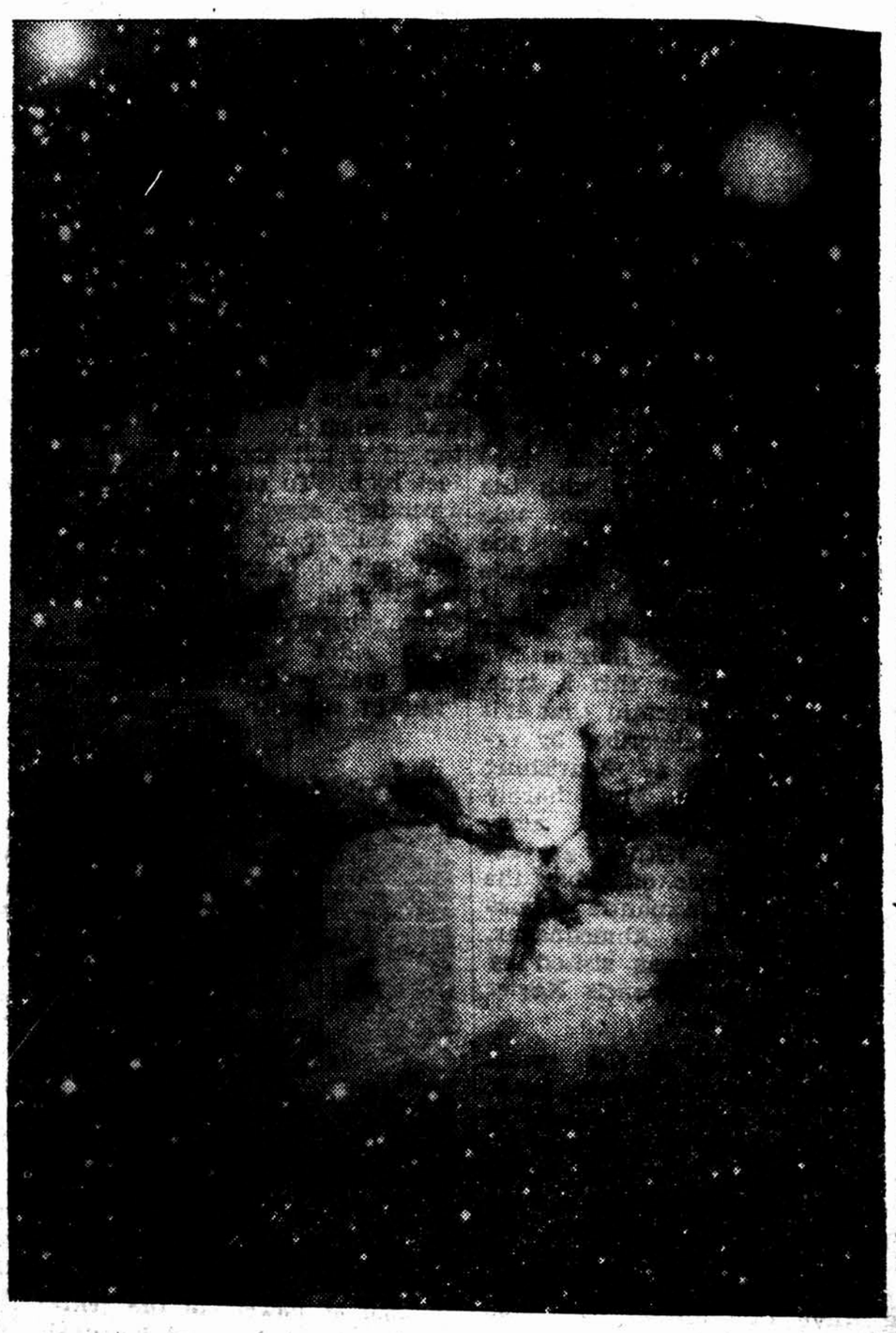
OUR UNIVERSE.

Man is born, a spark in the Universe. The Universe implies all that is. It abides in space and time, two measurable units that occupy the unmeasured Void, the great Darkness beyond which no man hath seen. And in the midst of this eternal gloom appear suns and moons, planets and stars, the millions of sparkling eyes that throng our sky at night. We do not know, and we may not know perhaps for many thousands of years 'whence they come,' and for perhaps millions of years 'why they come'. For human knowledge the great fact of their existence is enough. We can only answer 'what' they are.

THE NEBULAE.

Our Universe is filled with many solar systems. The solar systems are great families that live in the Heavens. If we accept the theory of cosmic evolution where Nature moves in order and grows in order, then we are told that the nebulae 'represent the most primitive state of material in the Universe'. They represent chaos and disorder from which appeared orderly arrays of stars and solar systems. Kant and Laplace laid the foundation of this theory, and from that starting point man has continued to think.

The nebulae are of two kinds—the galactic and the extra-galactic. The former are a few, gaseous masses, immense in their dimensions. They are huge bundles of light atoms in a highly diffuse state. The latter are enormous in number, about half a million seen through a powerful telescope, and they are supposed to be the seeds from which the solar systems are born. They seem to be composed of some incandescent gas, and yet it is not certain that they are gaseous. The nearest of these, the Andromeda, is said to be a million light years away from the Earth.



A TRIPLE NEBULA,
(Courtesy: Mt. Wilson Observatory).

According to the theory of Laplace, a solar system is born of a common gaseous nebula contracting on itself, rotating at a tremendous speed, flattening out during the process, forming rings that break off to form the planets. The Sun is the remnant of the nebula after the planets have broken off; it is the centre of activity in the original nebula. It is the parent of the solar system.

Another theory claims that there is first the great Sun, a mass of cosmic energy. A great tidal disturbance like an earthquake takes place on its surface, a great cataclysm that tears the body asunder. The tidal disturbance is supposed to be caused by another passing heavenly body. The parts which are torn off rotate round the parent mass—the Sun. The planets are thus broken pieces of the parent Sun.

So a solar system is a collection of heavenly bodies somehow formed, with the Sun and a colony of planets. Compared to the size of the Universe, the solar systems are tiny spots in the Heavens, with enormous distances of space around them. The various planets move round the parent Sun.

THE STARS.

The most important occupants of the Heavens are the stars. The stars are in reality huge suns; Betelgeuze (a star in the Orion) is twenty-seven million times greater in volume than our Sun. About five to six thousand stars are visible to the naked eye, but hundreds of millions can be seen through a telescope. These millions of stars are in no way near each other; they are billions of miles apart. The nearest known star, Alpha Centauri is four light years or twenty-four thousand billions of miles away from the Earth. (A light year is equal to 6,000,000,000,000 miles, since light travels at the rate of 186,000 thousand miles per second).

Unlike the planets the stars are found fixed in their relative positions during the brief span of our world history. Actually they are not fixed and are seen to be capable of slight movements. The relative motion of the stars from each other is about 600 million miles per year.

THE CONSTELLATIONS.

The stars are not evenly distributed in the sky but are found moving in groups like herds on a pasture ground. Each group is called a constellation. Ancient Indians, thousands of years ago, seem to have known these constellations though the modern list comes down to us from the Greeks. About fifty constellations were noted in 270 B.C. by the chief poet of the king of Macedonia. Eighty-eight constellations are known to us at the present day.

Since our Sun, Moon, and the Planets do not move far from the ecliptic, the twelve constellations of the zodiac which lie along the ecliptic are well-known to us. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Crab, Leo, Libra, Virgo, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Acquarius and Pisces. The zodiac is a band around the heavens, sixteen degrees wide; and the ecliptic passes, right through its centre.

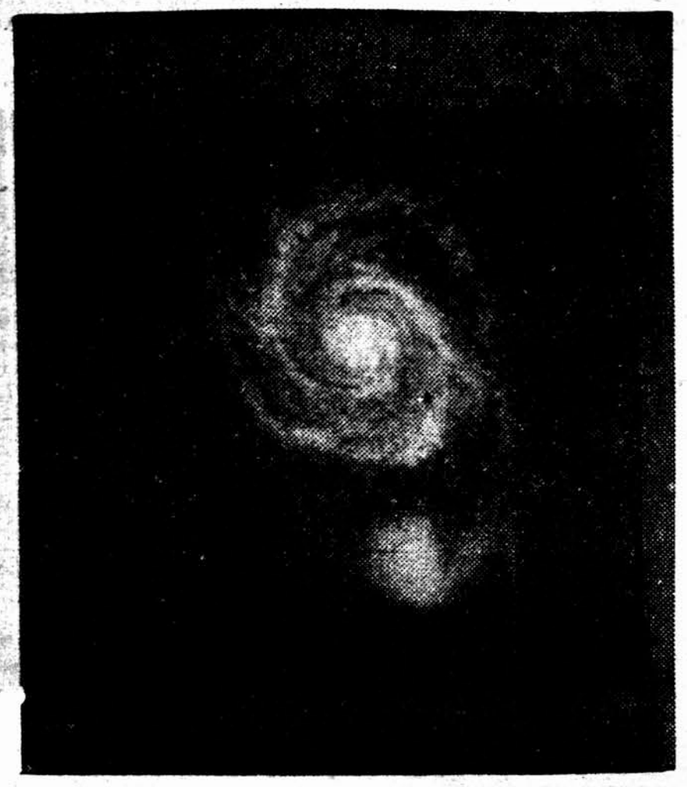
Orion is the brightest of the constellations, whilst of the stars, Sirius or the Dog Star in the constellation of Canis Major, is the brightest star in the heavens. The constellation of Ursa Major, the Great Bear is best known as it moves like the hands of a clock round the Pole Star.

The stars are supposed to be vast spheres of burning hot gas. Enormous energy is poured from them into space, but the first source of energy is not known.

Fraunhofer (1815) inaugurated spectrum analysis, and to-day the stars are classified according to their contents into B, A, F, G, K and M groups. The contents are helium, hydrogen and other gases.

(Continued On Page 47)

WORLDS IN THE MAKING:
Whirlpool Nebula
(Courtesy: Mt. Wilson Observatory).



Industrial Progress Of Bombay Presidency

Can By No Means Be Called Satisfactory

P. B. Advani

(By P. B. ADVANI, Director of Industries)

I have been asked by the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" to review the growth of Industries in the Bombay Presidency for publication on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Issue of the paper.

Looking back over the last three decades, one notices a slow but steady growth of industries of the Presidency. The beginning of the period under review coincides with the advent of modern industrialism in this country. The pre-war period saw the early beginnings of the factory system of industrial organisation. The Great War gave an impetus to the development of a number of industries although some received a set-back owing to their inability to secure raw materials and machinery from foreign countries.

Post-War Boom

The post-war period was a boom period for many industries. In the absence of competition from European countries, the local industries enjoyed a lease of unlimited prosperity for some time. Japan being free from war, however, began to capture the Indian markets which once belonged to Great Britain and in course of time became a formidable competitor in the Indian markets. The prosperity enjoyed by the local Industries was, however, short-lived. The restricted foreign markets for Indian goods, the ever-increasing Japanese competition, changes in the currency and exchange policy and other factors began to tell adversely on the prospects of industries which were, therefore, at a low ebb during the period 1922-25. The Government of India adopted the policy of discriminating protection to industries. Attempts were also made to discover and exploit the indigenous raw materials resources. The results of scientific researches carried out during the period expanded the scope of industrial possibilities. Encouragement was given to Swadeshi industries both as a result of the current political movement in the country and also by a favourable change in the stores purchase policy of Government.

World Depression

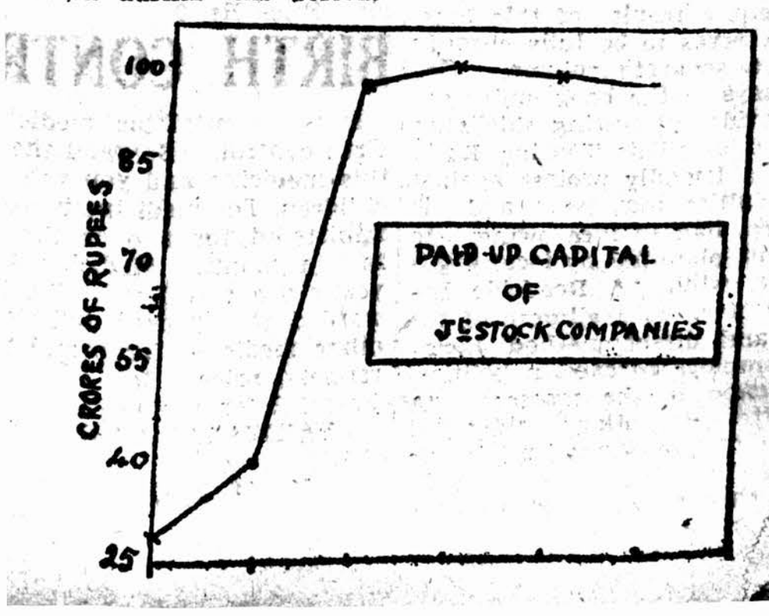
The effects of these factors were beginning to be felt when the wave of world depression set in, 1930-31. Prices soon reached their rock-bottom and trade became dull. Industries had to introspect their organisations and set their houses in order so as to tide over the depression. Internal economies were the order of the day. The importance of rationalisation to industrial efficiency came to be realised better than ever before. A trade agreement was entered into by India with Japan to restrict the latter's piece-goods imports into India. This agreement terminated and a new one was signed a few months ago. India also signed the Imperial preference agreement known as the Ottawa Agreement in 1932.

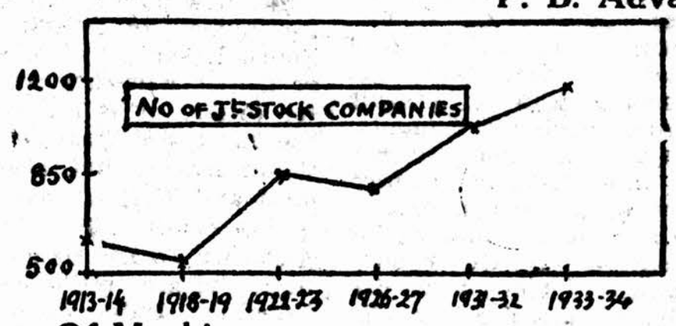
It was by the year 1936 that Industry and trade gradually began to emerge out of the prevailing depression. This emergence was aided and accelebrated by the imminence of a European War and the pre-occupation of European nations with their war programmes. To-day industry and trade has definitely turned the corner of depression and signs are not wanting of great developments that await industry in the near future

Organised Industries

As Sindh was until very recently a part of Bombay Presidency, the facts and figures given in the following paragraphs include those for Sindh also. It will, however, be correct to say that the industrial development that has taken place in Sindh, as compared to that in the province of Bombay, is very small. The position revealed by the various graphs shown, may, therefore, be taken to show the industrial progress of the Province of Bombay.

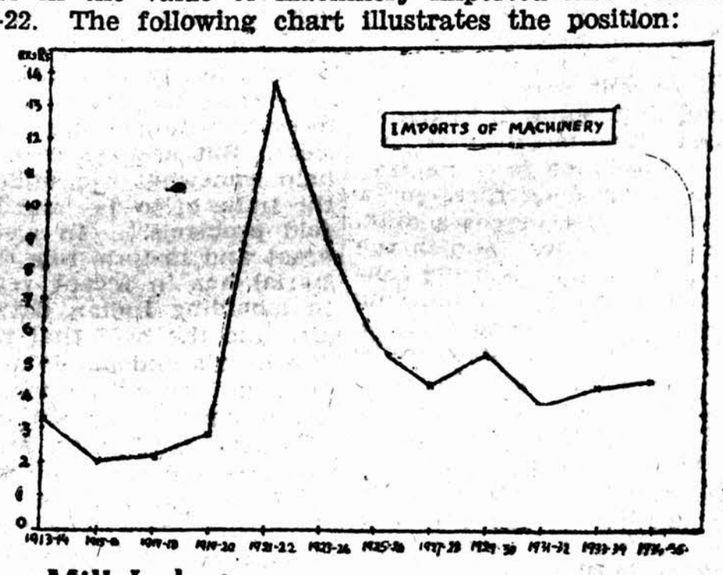
During the period many new joint stock companies were formed and registered. The total number of joint stock companies on register in 1933-34 was nearly double that in 1913-14 and the total paid-up capital of these companies more than trebled during this period.





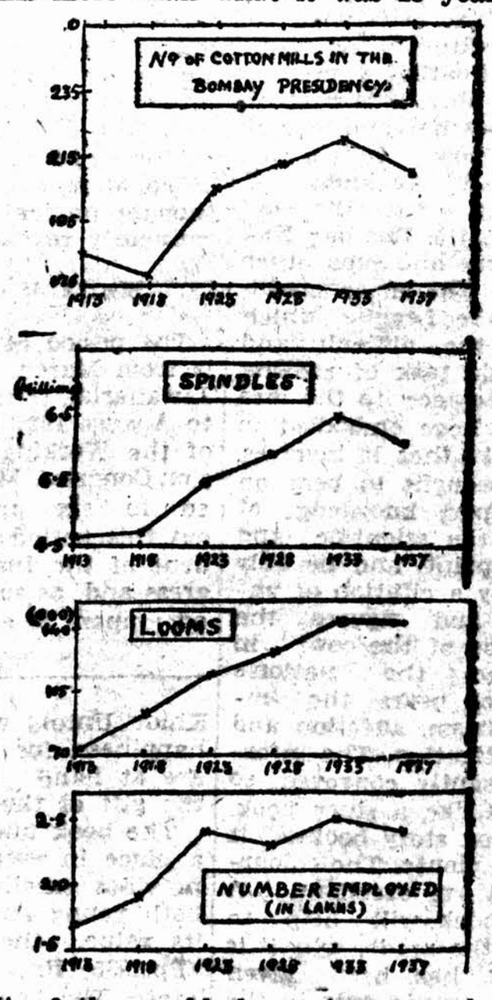
Imports Of Machinery

With the growth of factory industries, machinery and millwork were also increasingly imported. The figures of imports of machinery and millwork into Bombay indicate a considerable progress of industrial development. Soon after the close of the Great War, owing to the prevalence of boom conditions in industry, a number of orders for foreign machinery were placed abroad. This accounts for an extraordinary increase in the value of machinery imported into Bombay in 1921-22. The following chart illustrates the position:



Cotton Mill Industry

The cotton mill industry is the premier industry with which is bound up the prosperity of the people of the Presidency, as a whole. Generally speaking, this industry has made a steady progress during all these years in spite of its ups and downs. The total number of cotton mills in the Presidency including Indian States, increased from 186 to 210. The number of spindles increased by about one-third while the number of looms nearly doubled. The average daily number of hands employed in this industry stands at 2-1|2 lakhs, which is about 3|4 lakhs more than what it was 25 years ago.



As a result of the world depression several mills were closed down and many had to work partially. The Curtai-

(Continued On Page 50)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ROMANCE OF THE COW

ROMANCE OF THE COW.—This is a print of the second prize essay in the Bombay Humanitarian League's Prize Essay Scheme for graduates of the Bombay Presidency. The author of the essay is Mr. Dahyabhai H. Jani, B. Ag., who is also a gold medalist and specialist in dairying. With Congress leaders in the saddle, the publication of the book at this juncture, is of particular interest. The cattle problem in India is next only in importance to the human problem, with which, however, it is inextricably joined. Want of proper breeding, want of grazing grounds, indiscriminate slaughter and export of good cattle are problems of immediate importance, the solution of which can best be achieved by a joint contribution thereto, made by the Government and the public. The author discusses at length, fortified by statistics, the economic aspect of the matter. His views on Goshalas and Pinjrapoles and on other subjects discussed in the book are worthy of serious attention. The book opens with a graceful and loving dedication to Gandhiji. Whilst materially minded Western countries are coming more and more to realise the importance of cow-milk in building up physical strength of the nation; whilst thousands of milk bars are springing up and flourishing in England; whilst every kind of advanced, intelligent propaganda is being systematically carried on there for a more extensive use of cow's milk, in schools, factories and in the cities; whilst research is being conducted, with profit, in dairying and other cognate occupations in the West, India continues to be soporific, negligent and stupid in this vital respect. The cow has attained a supreme position in Hindu religion because of its great powers to contribute to the nation's health. Now-a-days, it must be confessed, however, that speaking generally, in the Hindu mind, the importance of the cow is remembered so far as religious belief is concerned and is forgotten in daily practice. Otherwise, is it conceivable that with the vast priesthood existing within the Hindu fold and the influence which is still exercises on the Hindu Mind, no concerted practical effort on a sufficiently extensive and intensive scale, has yet been made by this priesthood to give life and health to the cow! If there is one situation where ignorance is not bliss, it is that of a Hindu who does not understand the value of the cow. It is a sad commentary on the weakness of the Hindu mind that the task should be left to the Bombay Humanitarian League and such other agencies. All the more credit, therefore, to the League, which has undertaken the difficult and almost impossible task of rousing the Hindu conscience to the love of its great heritage embodied in the cow and all that it involves. Mr. Jani has brought to bear on the subject, expert knowledge of the cow, from the scientific and economic standpoint, and he ably demonstrates, by a citation of undeniable facts and figures, the important place of the cow, in contributing to the nation's health. The book bears the imprint of enthusiasm, affection and a critical investigation. The information is pleasantly conveyed, so that this reads like a story book, and like all good story books, it has pictures in plenty. The coloured illustrations are excellent. A study of the book will help to bring home to the reader why it is that the cow has been given such a high place not only in the Hindu scriptures, but among others, by Buddha, Babar Akbar, Mahatma Gandhi and Ajmal Khan. Untold wealth, health and happiness, for India, even to-day, are at hand if only she accepts the gift of the cow.

The book under review, deserves a place in every Indian home. It provides excellent education for both young and old. Compared to its value, the price of the book (Pp. 235) Rs. 5, is extremely moderate. The League and the author of the book are heartily to be congratulated on their achievement.

N. H. P.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S NEW BOOK OF ESSAYS AND WRITINGS

Eventful Months

EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN INDIA: By Jawaharlal Nehru. Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price Rs. 2.

Any new publication which bears the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has rightly come to be regarded as a literary event in India, for to-day he is not only one of the most universally beloved national leaders but also the foremost and most widely read author in the country. His "Letters From A Father To His Daughter" is perhaps the greatest best-seller, published in India, having sold over 50 thousand copies, while his "Autobiography" has placed him among the finest contemporary writers in the world. "Eighteen Months in India" is thus assured of the widest popularity both in India and abroad.

It is according to the author, "a scrappy collection of essays of varying merit and importance" to which modest description he adds: "It does not pretend to be anything more than my personal reactions to certain happenings and tendencies. But perhaps even this may help somewhat in understanding the India of to-day and her manifold problems." In view of the great and historic role that Jawaharlal has in recent years played in moulding Indian national politics and the hold that he has on the hearts and minds of his countrymen, even a "scrappy collection" of his "personal reactions" has a national significance. And in these "odd essays and statements" on subjects so varied as "Spain and Palestine" and "The Question of Language," written in moments snatched from the interminable hurry and hustle of Congress propaganda tours and a whirlwind election campaign, he reveals his keen intellect, his remarkable understanding of national and world problems and, above all, his gift of literary craftsmanship. It is truly amazing how in the midst of an abnormally busy life, as he himself somewhere describes it, "full of many activities, of rushing about from place to place, of addressing vast gatherings and being tossed about by friendly and enthusiastic crowds, of debate and argument, of heavy office work and the facing of mountains of letters," he could produce such a mass of thought-provoking, polished and eminently readable matter!

SOCIALIST OUTLOOK.

The period covered in this book is from March, 1936, when Pandit Jawaharlal returned from Europe, to August 1937 when in pursuance of the Working Committee decision Congress Ministries were formed in six provinces. Throughout this period he was the President of the Indian National Congress and, as such, repeatedly called upon to enunciate Congress policy and to give a lead to the nation on various important questions. Thus, besides his presidential addresses at the Faizpur Congress and the Delhi Convention, we have here in this volume the author's views on "Congress and Socialism", "Fascism and Empire", "Spain and Palestine", "The Communal Award," "Congress and Muslims," "Princes and Federation," "The Question of Language" and other similar vital issues. Whatever the subject matter, however, Jawaharlal's thesis is consistently the same—the propagation of a radical nationalist and socialist ideology. He is not an orthodox communist and he believes that before freedom is achieved all talk of socialism is moonshine. And yet he is not prepared to ignore or postpone the economic issues but must bring to bear the socialist outlook on the political struggle for, as he says, "the socialistic outlook helps in the political struggle. It clears the issues before us and makes us realize what the real political content of freedom must be.....stress is laid on the anti-imperialist character of our political strength....further the socialist outlook stresses that we must stand for the masses and that our struggle should be of the masses. Freedom should mean the ending of the exploitation of the masses." This is his message and his programme which he has been preaching in his speeches and writings for the last so many years. That it is the only effective and genuine solution of our national problems (though some may disagree on details of policy and programme) is already becoming quite manifest and the leftward tendency of the Congress on the one hand and the increasing solidarity between the national organization and the socialists and (to a considerable extent) even communists, on the other, provide a measure of the success that Jawaharlal Nehru has already achieved. As such the writings collected in the present volume are of special significance to the student of contemporary India.

HISTORIC TOUR.

During the "Eighteen Months", Jawaharlal spent much of the time in touring round the country, mainly in connection with the election campaign. That tour itself was a marvel of political agitation, a tribute to his endurance and a memorable chapter in the history of mass awakening in India. Never before had such an elaborate and planned attempt been made to take the Congress message into the farthest corners of India and the increasing consciousness among the masses is to a considerable extent a result of this tour, which deserves to be fully chronicled in a separate volume. Several essays in the book under review provide interesting sidelights on this tour. "This Touring Business" is a friendly protest against the difficulties that he (and his audiences) had to face owing to indifferent planning by local organizations, while "A Roadside Interlude" gives us a glimpse of the simple and direct method Jawaharlal employs to explain political phenomenon to the masses. "A Pudukottah Reception" brings out his sense of humour and relates an amusing incident when, while passing through the territory of a small South Indian State he was escorted by the whole State army as the authorities "were full of fear of all manner of happenings." The first essay, "In A Train" is a delightful literary trifle which, incidentally, reveals the manifold personality that is Jawaharlal—the visionary and the practical missionary, the literary artist and the hero imbued with a spirit of adventure. The last paragraph, almost poetic, is characteristic of his essentially optimistic nature:

"The desert is covered with darkness but the train rushes on to its appointed goal. So also perhaps humanity is stumbling along though the night is dark and the goal hidden from us. Soon the day will come and instead of the desert there will be the blue green sea to greet us."

K. A. ABBAS.

MONEY AND BANKING

PRINCIPLES OF MONEY AND BANKING. By N. K. Katima, M. A., B. Com. Publishers:—Messrs. Gaya Prasad and Sons, Agra.

This is a small booklet or handbook in which the author within the compass of 137 pages has compressed outline information on the subject of Money and Banking. According to the author the book has been written for the use of students of the subject and that he has throughout endeavoured to present the matter in a simple, lucid and comprehensive form, at the same time making it as concise as possible. No doubt the book has been written in a simple style and will be useful not only to students but also may be read with some advantage by those in business who desire to acquire an elementary outline knowledge of the subject of Currency and Banking. The first six chapters have been devoted to Currency and Banking in which the author begins with A.B.C. of the subject and gradually explains the position which money plays in the economy of the business world as well as in human life. The next eight chapters are devoted to Credit and Banking, one of which deals with Bills of Exchange and the last chapter gives in a summary a very brief idea about Foreign Exchanges All-round speaking it is in our opinion a book well suited for the purpose for which it has been written by the learned author.

"S. R. D."

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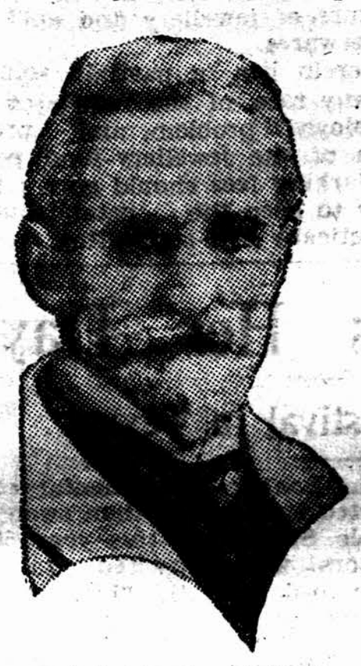
Training Bees To Replace Carrier Pigeons

Japan To Use Them As Couriers For Its Army

QUEEN BEES DENIED FLYAWAY TRYSTS

Dr. Mihon Matsu, a celebrated Japanese medical scientist on the staff of the Yamagata Hospital, is training honey bees to take the place of carrier pigeons for the Japanese army.

Dr. Otto Mackensen, of the United States Bureau of Entymology, is conducting a series of experiments on bees in the laboratories of the University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, which, if successful, will deprive queen bees of all such things as romance, love trysts and the privilege of choosing their own mates.



Prof. A. Bouvier, of Paris, Declares That Bees Are "Perfect Communists" and Do Not Make Good Trained Soldiers.

Foster A. Lockhart, the famous bee man, of Lake George, N. Y., who has just rounded out 50 years of intensive bee culture at his experimental bee station, has been sending some specially bred and highly intelligent bees to Japan, where they are now being trained for war purposes.

The idea of the Japanese is to substitute the bee for the carrier pigeon as a winger courier from the battlefield to headquarters. Dr. Matsu had designed a tiny harness with an underslung pocket which fits around the bee's body in such a way that it does not interfere in the slightest degree with wing movements. Into this pocket goes a microscopic message written in code on fine rice paper. The entire equipment—harness, pocket and message—weighs less than a tiny feather and does not seem to hamper the bee's flight.

The bee, it has been found, has a truer homing instinct than the carrier pigeon. The Mason bee in particular has long puzzled scientists by its swift and unerring homeward flight. It travels straight as an arrow back to its home and is capable of an average speed of thirty miles an hour.

When properly handled, the carrier bees act with intelligence and show no desire to sting. Mr. Lockhart says bees have personality as well as character. They have a sign language and are able through certain dance movements to convey information to others of their kind. Mr. Lockhart declares that bees dance for joy, moan with loss or bereavement and sing when they are particularly happy. He has also found that as a general rule bees are communists. They have the highest decree of living and working regimentation of any creature on earth.

At the University of Louisiana laboratories, Dr. Mackensen's main objective was to find some method of improving bee strains by selective breeding. In order to do this it was found necessary to force the queen bee into compulsory marriage, no matter whether or not the mate chosen for her found favour in her multiple eye.

Artificial Breeding Experiments

Queen bees have ideas peculiarly their own about love, romance, suitable mates and marriage. When a queen bee makes up her mind that the time has arrived for her to wed and raise a family she wings her way to some trysting place high in the air followed by the groom-to-be. Any other form of marriage ceremony would be unacceptable to her. Entymologists have tried in various ways to provide other wedding arrangements, selecting the best available mate for her, all with the idea of improving bee strains by selective breeding, but all without success.

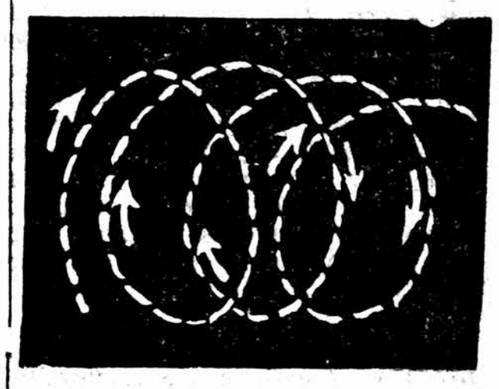
Plans are now being formulated to provide for the artificial insemination of queen bees. Experiments have been conducted successfully with artificial insemination at the Baton Rouge laboratories and it is expected that these will lead to the development of new and greatly improved bee strains in which careful and selective breeding through artificial means will supplant love trysts and rob the queen bee of all the glamour and romance in her life.

Dr. Lloyd R. Watson, director of research at Alfred University, is said to have been the first scientist to demonstrate the practicability of using instruments in the work of producing a new and superior type of bee. Dr. Watson's method is being studied carefully by scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture. By the instrumental method the scientist becomes a surgeon and the spotless laboratory takes on the appearance of an operating room. There on a miniature operating table under a binocular microscope the queen bee is gently fastened by means of tiny equipment designed especially for that purpose. Under the glow of the microscope lamp the carefully selected male bee forfeits his life and the queen bee is artificially treated by means of a micro-syringe.

As an argument in favour of this type of selective breeding, it is pointed out that many magnificent specimens of domestic animals, horses, cattle, hogs and chickens are essentially the work of man and not nature; also that fine fruits and vegetables have been developed from scrub material. Consequently, it is urged, the new bee surgery should result in the creation of a new honey-bee—perhaps a bee hardy enough to survive the severest winter in sufficient numbers to take full advantage of the first flow of honey.

An experiment with bees as an aid to fruit growers was conducted recently by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station with startling results. They enclosed in a wire cage a Jona-

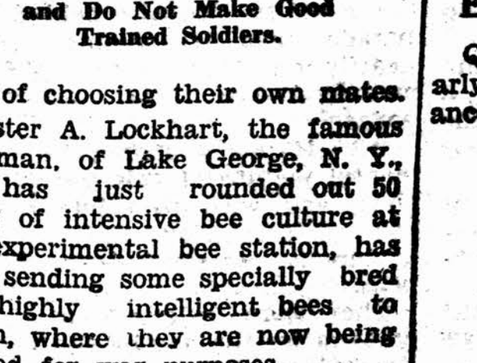
(Continued On Page 55)



Bee's Motion Which Tells Her Companions: "I Have Discovered a New Patch of Clover."

Path Followed by a Bee That Has Found a Store of Pollen.

The Zigzag Figure a Bee Performs When It is Angry.



The Figure-Eight Dance Which Means the Bee Is Mystified.

Just to Prove That Bees Respond to Kind Treatment, Julian Joubert, of Enumclaw, Wash., Has Dumped a Trayful of Bees Over His Head and Lets Them Swarm Over His Face. His Fearless Little Daughter, Sally, with Very Little on, Is Standing by Him.

Should We Hall-Mark Indian-Made Jewellery?

By JAL D. EDAL BEHRAM

The purchase of jewellery in this country becomes an exceedingly tedious affair, except through highly reputed jewellers' establishments, which charge rather fat prices, and considering the traditional fondness of the people for jewellery, are again few in number. Before actual purchase, the prospective buyer has to check and re-check the value of an article by the application of his own experience and judgment (provided he possesses any), or through the courtesy of obliging friends or rival jewellers.

Weight, design, appearance and finish plus artistic value, novelty or fashion currency, all determine the price of a jewellery article. As for the actual quantity of the precious metal employed in manufacture, one man's guess is as good as another's. The touchstone test, as at present employed in Indian Bazars, as a rule leaves much in favour of the professional purchaser, when somebody has occasion to exchange his petly-prized jewellery for cash, due either to price appreciation or impecunious circumstances.

Hall-Marking

Little is known by the general body of men in India, as to what hall-marks are, and what is their purpose. Hall-marks are official marks impressed upon articles made of gold and silver to testify to their genuineness and value. Hall-marking, in fact, is the accurate determination and official recording of the proportionate content of precious metal in gold and silverware, and hall-marks are a guarantee of purity and fineness.

Hall-marking has history and tradition behind it. The Goldsmith's Company, one of the seven statutory bodies vested with powers to assay gold and silver plate and hall-mark gold and voluntary association as early as 1186. This early combination, was doubtless for the protection of the trade against fraudulent workers, but it was also formed for religious and social purposes, and for the relief of poor members. St. Dunstan was the Patron Saint of the Company, and the Company had a chapel devoted to this Saint in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Goldsmith's Company in London was incorporated by Royal Charter over 600 years ago. Under the powers conferred by the charters, the company entered shops, inflicted fines for bad workmanship, settled disputes, and even punished disobedient apprentices by flogging.

Foreigners, not members of this company traded in England by "allowance" of the Goldsmith's Company, for which they paid tribute. The tribute with the quarterage paid by members was the origin of the company's income.

Powers And Marks

The assaying of gold and silver was amongst the most important of the company's powers and it continues to this day. Not only is the company's mark, the criterion of the quality of articles manufactured from the precious metals, but a specimen of the metal, from which the coinage of the realm is made, is annually brought to the company and tested at its hall by a jury presided over by the King's Remembrancer. The ancient powers of supervision exercised by the company, are now carried out by the prosecution of the offenders, against the laws which regulate the standard and the marking of the plate.

Law And Procedure

The law of England requires that gold and silver plate shall be made of gold and silver of a certain fineness. The standards of fineness for gold are 22, 18, 14 and 9 carats 24 carats representing pure gold. Those for silver are sterling .925 and new sterling .958.

The law also lays down that under penalty, silver and gold plate shall not be sold or exported, until it has been hall-marked, and that manufacturers and importers shall submit their wares to one of the statutory Assay Offices, to be marked with the marks prescribed for the various standards.

Marks

All plate so submitted has to bear the private marks of the worker or maker and receive at the Assay Office, marks denoting the standard, the office of marking and the date.

Assay Offices And Corporations

Seven statutory assay offices are located in the British Isles. Each office is under the control of a separate Corporation, but of course the standards are the same in each case. The corporations are empowered and required by statute to carry out and where necessary, to enforce the provisions of the Hall-marking enactments.

Plate submitted, is tested by chemical method in laboratories at the offices, in order that the standard may be verified, before the marks are struck thereon.

It is not necessary that manufacturers or importers shall be members of the corporation to which they submit wares for marking but they are required to register their private marks with the corporation.

Marking Fees

Low fees are charged for marking. At Goldsmiths' Hall, London, buckles, rings, small toys, trinkets, watch cases etc. are charged 2d. marking fee.

Cigarette cases, vanity boxes, card cases pay 3d. Chains pay a marking fee of 1d. to 1/6d.. For other wares from 10 to 30 ozs. of gold, fees range from 1d. to 2/6d. Least parcel of gold is charged 1/3d. marking fee.

Silver articles under 10 dwts. each in weight pay per doz. a marking fee of only 6d. For 10 dwts. and over and for watch cases 1d. per oz. is charged. For chain work and purses, the minimum charge is 4d. For least parcel of silver the fee charged is 1/-.

Different offices have different marks. Articles marked at London bear a Leopard's head. Those marked at Birmingham, an Anchor. Sheffield uses a crown for silver and a rose for gold. Every office has its own distinctive mark.

Let Us Make A Beginning

It is time parallel legislation and procedure as out-lined above, were introduced in India to hall-mark gold and silver articles.

Statutory Assay Offices could be established in all the Provincial capitals, and if need be, in large centres specialising in the manufacture of jewellery and gold and silverwares.

Herein lies a partial solution, at any rate, of the "educated unemployed" problem, and protection of the jewellery-fond public.

Marking fees should go a good way to keep the establishments practically self-supporting.

Ma-in-Law Has Her Day

50,000 Cheer At Festival In Texas

Founded on the remorse of a local newspaper editor, whose version of the mother-in-law joke made a friend's wife's mother cry, Texas celebrated last month its Mother-in-law Festival.

The day was thus designed by proclamation of Governor James Alfred.

Cheered by huge crowds, 500 mothers-in-law drove through the streets of Amarillo.

Mrs. Roosevelt, first lady in the United States, and herself a mother-in-law drove through the spectators of the five-mile-long parade.

Later the wife of the President made a speech extolling mothers-in-law and pleading on their behalf for greater sympathy.

Amarillo describes itself as the "centre of the mother-in-law belt."

The contrite, sentimental editor started the idea, it then swept the whole State, and this year 50,000 visitors were attracted to the town to-day for the "biggest ever" celebration of the festival.

THE EMBLEM

Its sponsors are pained by efforts to make commercial capital from the beautiful thought behind the parade and are coming down heavily on drug stores, offering mothers-in-law free ice-cream sodas.

P.S.—If you're stirred by the mental picture of this Texan festival, and wish to salute your own mother-in-law, the correct gesture is to send her sweet peas.

They were selected as their emblem for the day by the vote of Amarillo mother-in-law clubs.

BRITAIN'S 1179 GIRL-WIVES

Thirty-two boys and 1,179 girls were married at 16—the lowest age at which marriage can legally take place—during 1936.

In the previous year the figures were 19 boys and 814 girls.

In only 11 of these 1936 marriages were bride and bridegroom both aged 16, according to the Registrar General's statistical review, issued recently.

The girls became the wives of men ranging from 16 upto 55, but none of the boys took a partner over the age of 22.

Other points in the report are:

Marriage rate in 1936 was 17.4 per 1,000 compared with 17.2 in 1935;

Decrees absolute in respect of dissolution or annulment of marriage were 4,057—12 fewer than in 1935;

The population of England and Wales increased in the 12 months beginning with the middle of 1935 from 40,645,000, to 40,839,000 (1931 census, 39,952,377);

Births registered, 605,292, was 24,879 above the low record figure of 1933.

The proportion of the sexes in the births was 1,054 males to 1,000 females. Only Sweden (14.2) and Austria (13.1) had lower rates than England and Wales in 1936.

Now I know why
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How surprised and delighted you will be when you see how the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream improves your complexion. Just spread a thin film of this cream over your face. See how velvety it makes your skin. See what a perfect powder base it is... and what a smooth finish it lends to your make-up, preserving it for hours. But it does a lot more than that. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. And here is a little secret for you. Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes and other little imperfections that sometimes mar a beautiful skin. Keep your complexion looking its loveliest by the daily use of Perfect Vanishing Cream.

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How To Save The Indian Craftsmen

Patronage By The State And Public Alone Will Prevent Indigenous Arts And Crafts From Degeneration And Final Disappearance

(By Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon.)

At the recent banquet in London under the auspices of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund a distinguished speaker is reported to have said that "it mattered very little to most people that Kipling was born in India." This may be true, but that it mattered a great deal to Kipling is blazoned in his work. The influence of environment upon art is incalculable; and Kipling inherited that glowing birthright of sunshine and colour which is the gift of the Apsaras to those born amidst the brilliant surroundings of Bombay, which he apostrophized:

"Mother of Cities to me,
But I was born in her gate,
Between the palms and the sea,
Where the world-end steamers wait

* * *

Her power is over mine,
And mine I hold at her hands!"

In that favoured part of India the people are clad in colours as brilliant as their landscape, in contrast to the monochromatic hues of Bengal, where the general dearth of colour among the inhabitants is naturally reflected in the sombre tints of the New Bengal School of Painting.

Bombay, though passing through the acid test of modernization, still compares very favourably with other memorable city views of the world; especially when seen at sundown from beneath the palms and champak trees of the Hanging Gardens. The surroundings of the city are unique. There is the varied interest of its busy harbour, the island peaks of Elephanta and Oran, and the glancing sails of "the embarked traders of the flood," with the blue outlines of the Western Ghats stamped upon the skyline, like a design on gold lacquer.

The road from the city passes through dense palm groves screening the chawls and cottages of the villagers; and brings one to the broad white beaches of Varsova, and the warmer loveliness of tropical creeks. It was my good fortune to have India presented constantly to my view in the rich colour schemes of the Western Districts.

Patronage By Mogul Rulers

The late Lord Reading once remarked to me that he had been informed that he would not be able to find artists in India, and expressed his surprise because India, he said, was a country that one would have expected to produce artists. Full justification for those who believe in the revival of the Indian arts and crafts as a necessary step towards India's fuller realization of herself and as a useful and beautiful influence in world aesthetics, is summed up within the simple but profound inference. But although environment does create artists, patronage is likewise required in order to produce Masters. Europe learnt this lesson from Ancient Greece; and it is a strange irony that India, which once knew all about art and patronage, should have to relearn the lesson from the West.

The munificent personal interest which linked the names of Akbar, Jehangir, and Shah Jahan with Indian art for all time petred out in their immediate successors; it did not reappear with the installation of the British Raj, for patronage in art was then an almost unknown quantity in England. The nineteenth century was far advanced before art in India began to be perfunctorily recognised as a living instead of a spent force; and even in recent times those who have waxed eloquent upon the theme of Buddhist, Brahminical, and Mogul art have rarely condescended to admit the subject of Indian art students as a predella to the august Triptych. It is, of course, true that the Indian art students, however, interesting to those who know them and their genius, can hardly be said to form a spectacular or mystical theme. They are nevertheless the mainstay and the main problem of Indian art to-day.

As one watches these young people, both boys and girls, sauntering towards the Art School, lingering on the way to gather some of the fallen "parajataka" and "champak", flowers from the garden walks, and to insert these tenderly between the leaves of their sketch books, while humming from time to time some Indian catch, which for most Western ears has neither a beginning nor an end, they would hardly impress the casual observer as being the inheritors and demonstrators of ancient Oriental lore. They are more likely to be viewed as, at best, a mere parenthesis—a footnote so to speak—to the Indian epic of art. The question is whether one is thinking of "Indian Art" or of Art in India. We have it, on the authority of the national Bard, "that every like is not the same"; and accordingly a great gulf is fixed between the past and the present in India. When we endeavour practically to bridge this chasm by suggesting that some of the interest lavished on India's ancient records might well be extended to her modern artists, and especially to those incipient ones who work in the schools, one must expect to evoke a good deal of controversy, criticism, and even misrepresentation.

It is a simple fact that whereas India possesses a plethora of connoisseurs, both at home and abroad, there is an appalling dearth of patrons. Indeed, I have never seen the distinction between the patron and the connoisseur more glaringly demonstrated than during the years I spent in India. No one, either there or in London, is likely to question the market and literary value of a painting by Manohar, or his Persian predecessor, Bihzad; and when you are purchasing Rajput or Mogul pictures, Indian Kinkhabs, brocades, and Kashmir shawls, you are dealing in attractive certainties; but it is a different matter when one is trying to enlist interest in the unfledged and untried craftsmen and artists of the century. And yet it is through them alone that India can hope to achieve the success of the past, or even to justify the importance that has been attached to her art since it was once more revealed to the western world by the discoverers and scholars of the last century. Consequently the fate of the struggling art schools in India is of supreme importance, though that fate long hung in the balance, and was not decided until 1931 when the advice of a Retrenchment Committee to abolish the largest and oldest art school in India, was rejected by the Government of Bombay in response to the demand of the people (enthusiastically expressed) for its continuance. A brief review of the Indian Art Schools is therefore necessary to a full appreciation of the problem presented by India at the present day.

Indian Art Schools

These institutions were begun, following a similar movement in England, inspired by the Exhibition of 1851. In 1857 the first drawing classes were opened in Bombay as the result of a donation of a lakh of rupees by a Parsee Philanthropist, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. In 1865 Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths and Higgins arrived from England to direct the sculpture, painting, and metal work of the new Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art. I count among my Indian souvenirs a copy of the old "Bombay Saturday Journal" which contains the notice of the birth of Rudyard Kipling in a house of the School of Art's garden. In 1875, Mr. Lockwood Kipling was sent to Lahore to start an art school there. The five principal schools of art to-day are those of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Lucknow; and, India being a country in which a spade is not necessarily called a spade, but may enjoy a less accurate but much more poetical appellation, it follows that the art schools in India were not altogether schools of art. This is demonstrated by a reference to the quinquennial review of the Progress of Education in India which deals with the period from 1902 to 1907. We read that the Madras school of art taught woodcut, carpet weaving, metal work, jewellery and modelling (of a very elementary character) and catered for the children of artisans. Calcutta, in addition to the above, possessed classes for drawing teachers, and for the fine arts, of elementary description; Lucknow favoured cabinet construction, gold and silversmith's work, elementary draughtsmanship, and house decoration; while Lahore taught the students drawing and carpentry, cotton printing, and photo-mechanical processes.

The late Mr. E. B. Havell, who took charge of the Calcutta School in 1900, claimed to have abolished the existing curriculum on the ground that it was academic and reeked of "western influence." Indeed he seems to have abolished everything in the way of art training, and is said to have dumped the Greek and Roman casts in a pond in the school garden; and as he never substituted for these amenities any classes for the study of Life, his students were restricted to copying Mogul pictures. His almost purely negative theories more or less held the field for some thirty years in India, and have closed the door of the Indian art schools upon facilities for instruction in oil painting, portrait and figure painting, modelling from life and landscape painting, by which professional Indian artists have to make a living nowadays. The only Province to resist, to some extent, this reactionary propaganda, which not only accepted standards of art training in India which were definitely far inferior to those of Europe but strove to "justify" them by much fallacious exaggeration, was the Bombay Presidency. Unfortunately this propaganda was rendered palatable to many credulous friends of India in England by claims that Yoga and other subconscious forces of Eastern mysticism were superior substitutes for a training in art; and these tenets have been loudly bandied about between Bengal, London and the United States. High-sounding and patriotic though they be, they resulted in stultifying the Indian art schools, and forcing Indian students to seek in Europe for the facilities in art training which were denied them in their own country.

The Bombay School

Such were the conditions which compelled me, when I took over charge of the Bombay School of Art late in 1919, to try to do the best I could to repair some of the most glaring omissions in the curriculum. This would have proved a task more insuperable than the labours of Hercules had it not been for the providential personal support of the Governor of Bombay, Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd. It had been my lot during the Great War to serve with a Battalion of Pioneers; and, whether influenced by this experience or not, I have felt special admiration for that type of intellect and enterprise which is willing to begin something that, being without official or established precedents, deserves to be called original, and consequently accepts the risks of failure. Lord Lloyd was essentially a Pioneer, with a "flair" for art patronage, an instinctive sympathy with India's struggling artists, and a courage which was as disinterested as it is rare in this age of economics and practical criterions of success. While he was Governor of Bombay during its second great formative period (Sir Bartle Frere was Governor "when modern Bombay was brought into existence"), he never failed to respond to the complaints of Art (and indeed art in India at that time was in a parlous condition and had good reason to complain), just as Lorenzo found time to listen to the interminable and none-too-edifying disputes between Benvenuto Cellini and Bandinelli, because these unbrotherly controversialists belonged to the greater fraternity of art. Thus he was instrumental in founding scholarships to enable us to open the first class of mural painting in British India; in supporting us in instituting classses for painting and modelling from life, for the study of Indian design, and the re-organisation of the curriculum throughout the Bombay school; besides greatly increasing the facilities on the architectural side; enabling our students to visit the famous centres of art of their own country for purpose of sketching and study; and giving them commissions on a comprehensive scale for mural painting and the applied arts.

This gubernatorial interest may be looked upon with surprise in this country, for art has not escaped the democratic machinery of advisory boards, committees, and sub-committees; but it is a point in favour of the Indian view that the personal patronage of art by the Governor of an Indian province is no anomaly but a matter of course which, though belated, is greatly to be desired. The habit of thought which sees the link between the artists and the exalted patron as a natural one still permeates all classes in India, in spite of the indifference of the Ruling Princes.

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(Continued On Page 45)

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International Arts & Crafts Exposition

30 Nations To Take Part In Berlin Exposition

(BY A CORRESPONDENT)

Preparations for the First International Exposition of Arts and Crafts, to be held in Berlin in 1938, are already under way, according to the statement made by Paul Walter, Director of German Arts and Crafts, to the representatives of the press. As has already been announced, the exposition will be held under the auspices of German artisans and craftsmen belonging to the Labour Front Organization, in close co-operation with the International Arts and Crafts Organization, and will occupy the entire Berlin Exposition Grounds from May 28 to July 10, 1938. The expectations with regard to participation in the exposition by foreign organizations have been more than fulfilled, as no less than 28 nations have signified their intention to be represented. There are still eight or nine countries whose final dcision has not yet been announced but it is safe to say that this first International Exposition of Arts and Crafts to be held in Germany will include the exhibits of at least 30 nations.

In view of the importance of this exposition, extensive preparations have been necessary. A large staff of German and foreign artists and scientific experts have been engaged to plan the exposition. The architectural end is in charge of a comittee under the direction of the consulting architect Schulte-Frohlinde, and includes such well known architects as Professor Sagebiel of Berlin, Wiederanders of Munich, Orth of Cologne, etc The historical-cultural exhibits are in charge of Professor Dr. Von Leers, while the workshop exhibits will be arranged by competent experts.

General Programme And Scope Of Exposition

It goes without saying that so important an event as the International Exposition of Arts and Crafts must be accompanied by appropriate setting in the way of various other affairs of general interest. Therefore, it is planned to hold a number of large events and festivities, partly in the Deutschland-Halle, partly in the Kroll Opera House, and partly on "Peacock Island." These festivities will not only be of interest to the delegates from abroad to the Exposition, but to the general public as well. In addition to these principal events, there are to be about 20 different conventions of international artisans and craftsmen, at which all important questions regarding the arts and crafts will be discussed by experts.

The Exposition itself will be divided into a number of principal groups, such as, for instance, the historical-cultural exhibit the international exhibits, German craftsmanship, and a special exhibits, entitled, "The Carpenter and Cabinet-maker as Creator of a New Style in Home Decoration". The prize-winners of the 1937-38 Artisans' Competition will also be given the opportunity to see their work displayed, and there will be an international Hairdressers' Exhibition, a Fashion Show, and a large exhibit of raw materials, tools, and auxiliary machinery used by artisans and craftsmen.

Historical-Cultural Exhibit

In close co-operation with the best known scientists of the day, the development of the arts and crafts from the Middle Ages down to modern times, will be vividly portrayed by means of actual exhibits.

The craftsmanship of the ancient classic age, mediaeval, and modern times will be displayed for the benefit of the public, so that one may gain an idea of the development of the artistic work of the mediaeval craftsmens' guilds, and the importance of these societies as standard-bearers of European-Germanic culture. Also the fact that it was the arts and crafts of those days which made possible the cultural progress of the 19th and 20th Centuries, this being the reason that to-day, Government encouragement and promotion of the arts and crafts is a strengthening factor in the foundations of the modern nation.

All the countries which are represented in the Exposition will have exhibits in the historical-cultural section. The crowning feature of this group of exhibits will be comprised in the achievements of the modern artisans and craftsmen's organizations in Europe. On the whole, this exhibit will display the wonderful work done by craftsmen of past ages, which will serve as an inspiration to the present and to future generations.

International Exhibits Of Various Countries

Interviews with several of the represetnatives of foreign countries whether delegates from their respective Governments or members of art and craft organizations have led to the decision that each country will try its best to exhibit only such products as are specially charactteristic of such country. This means that there will be an enormous number of exhibits showing the multifariousness of the handicrafts throughout the world. As these exhibits will be in the form of the workmen in his workshop, the visitor will be able to see at work the Bulgarian lace-maker, the Arabian leather-worker, the Annamitic filgree-craftsman, the Neapolitan working over his coral, the Venetian glazier, the Bohemian glass-cutter, the Finn who carves reindeer hoofs, the Breton pottery-maker, the ivory-cutter from Dieppe, and the Japanese sword-maker. Egypt, Turkey, and even India and the Argentine will be represented by appropriate exhibits.

The handicrafts which help to make the fashions will be specially represented at the Arts and Crafts Exposition. The managements of these two branches, however, have decided that with few exceptions, the setting up of exhibits showing the workshops in these crafts would not be of any particular value, as seeing a tailor or a shoemaker at work is not especially interesting. On the other hand the products of the creative genius in the arts and crafts which go to make up modern fashions in dress will arouse much interest and will be most attractive to visitors to the Exposition. There will, therefore, be an entire week devoted to displays of modes and fashions as part of the Exposition's programme. During this week all the best productions both domestic and foreign will be on view, and as a sort of "side-show" there will be interesting exhibits of the national and folk costumes of the various countries. The "latest fashions in caricature" will also be seen, in the form of pantomime in which noted artists of the stage and screen will perform.

The date of the Exposition has been so arranged as to follow immediately upon the "Arts and Crafts Day" which will be held in Frankfort during the first part of May. Then comes the International Artisans' Convention in Oslo in June, and the Berlin Exposition is so planned that delegates to Oslo may take it either on their way to or from Oslo.

Milestones Of Science

Periphon devices for recording ocean depths and obstructions by sound are being tested on German steamships. During a recent heavy fog off the coast near Flensburg, two freighters equipped with periphon devices approached one another from varying directions without danger of a collision. Consulting the periphon records, officers of the two ships were able to steer clear with as much accuracy as if they had been judging by sight the position and speed of the other ship.

Ten thousand sheep were recently transported by plane across the Kara Kum desert Russia, a distance of 325 miles. The transportation by air was expensive for the sheep owner but it was cheaper for him to send the sheep on a three-hour airplane trip across the desert than it would have been to drive them the 325 miles across a region where food supply and protection constitute major problems.

A new type of cotton gin which, it is claimed, will quadruple the production of ginner cotton, has been invented by Frank H. Watson, of Joneshoro, Ark. The device employs a belt with hooked teeth revolving at the rate of 3,500 to 4,000 feet a minute to separate the lint from the cotton seeds.

Vast quantities of waste material which the present enormous output of armaments in England has thrown on the British market, are now being used in the manufacture of building bricks. Spent shale oil and lime, in particular, have been found to make an excellent brick when treated by a new steam process.

Dr. Friedrich Bergius of Heidelberg University, has invented a process for producing fuel oil from coal. The coal is ground into small pieces and then mixed with heavy oil. The mixture is placed in a steel retort and heated to about 800 degrees F. under a pressure of approximately 3,000 pounds to the square inch. Most of the carbon unites with the hydrogen, giving a complex mixture of gaseous, liquid and solid compounds from which fuel oil is made. Dr. Bergius says Germany will soon be able to supply all her own needs in gasoline and fuel oil.

A new electrical apparatus for removing scales from fish has been perfected in Germany.

36,000 ELEPHANTS KILLED IN A YEAR

Africa is killing off the elephant and the hippopotamus so quickly that soon it will have none left.

"The generation being born today will see the last of the big African animals in their wild state," Dr. A. H. B. Kirkman, of London University Animal Welfare Society, said in a lecture at University College.

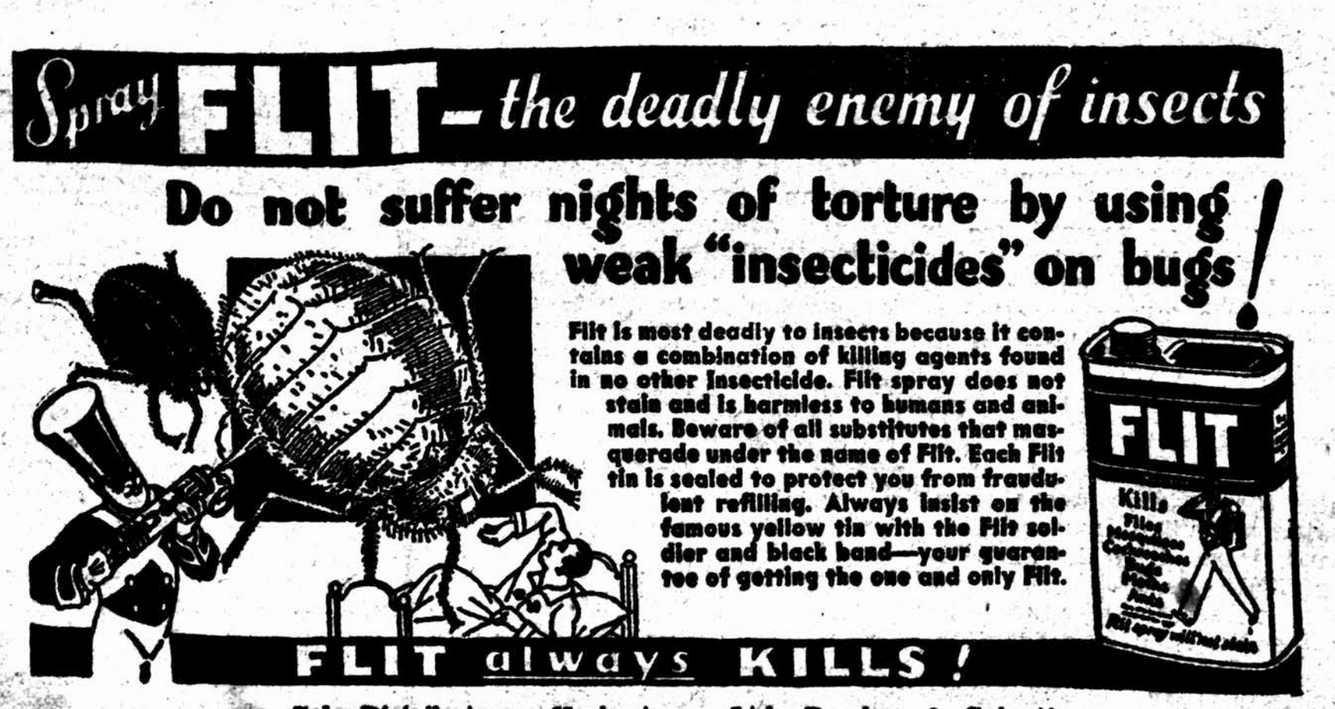
Elephants were being killed at the rate of 36,500 a year, greatly in excess of their reproductive capacities, he declared and between one and two thousand hippopotami.

Their disappearance would be the tragic sequel to a convention signed in 1933 by representatives of European countries occupying territory in Africa, unless the mentality of these European nations was changed

Dr. Kirkman alleged that British game wardens—nominally the protectors of wild animals—could only show a satisfactory credit balance on their accounts by slaughtering the animals.

"The exchequers of the three African Dependencies of Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya are augmented annually to the extent of £55,600 by the sale of elephant tusks, rhinoceros horn and hippopotamus teeth," he said, "while the game departments show an annual profit of £31,062."

"Thousands of African natives were working their own sweet will on Africa's unique fauna with guns and every imaginable and diabolical form of trap."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India's Right To Discriminate

Sequel To Foreign Nationals' Tactics

Protection To Indigenous Industries Must Not Be Nullified

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

India's right of discrimination against foreign nationals, following a protest against the exploitation of India's name by non-Indian concerns, thus nullifying protection to Indian industries, is emphatically asserted in a resolution the Congress Working Committee passed in its sitting at Calcutta on Saturday.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Realisation of the repercussions of the international situation on India led to the formation of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

FACILITIES FOR DETENUS

The Committee also passed a resolution giving certain facilities to released detenus to get elected on Congress Committees.

CONGRESS CABINET ADJOURNS TO TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Congress Working Committee which re-assembled at 1-30 this afternoon, adjourned at 6-15 p.m. to sit again at 9 a.m. to-morrow.—United Press.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Congress Working Committee which reassembled at 1 p. m., and sat till 6-30 p. m., passed the following further resolutions:—

INROAD BY FOREIGNERS

The Working Committee view with grave concern the rapid increase in the number of Companies owned and managed by Foreign Nationals, and describing themselves with designations such as "India Ltd.," or similar words, in the hope, or, with the object, of being regarded as genuine Indian concerns. The establishment of these Companies has the effect of robbing India of such advantage or benefits as is expected from the policy of discriminating protection which has been pursued by the Government of India, for the development and growth of Indian industries

The Congress has always opposed the new Constitution, not only because it is a negation of political freedom, but also because of the inclusion in the Constitution Act of provisions described as safeguards against discrimination.

RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE

The Working Committee are of opinion that these provisions are not in the interests of India, but are intended and calculated to preserve to Foreign Nationals, and particularly, British Capitalists, the exploitation of the natural wealth and resources of this country. The Working Committee maintain that India has the right to discriminate, if that word must be used against non-national interest, whenever and wherever the interests of India demand or require it.

The Working Committee have no objection to the use of Foreign Capital or to the employment of foreign talent, when such are not available in India, or when India needs them, but on condition that such talent are under the control, direction and management of Indians, and are used in the interests of India.

DEFINITION OF INDIAN

The Working Committee are further of opinion and declare that no concern can, or shall, be regarded as Swadeshi, unless its control, direction and management are in Indian hands. The Working Committee would prefer to delay the further development of Indian industries, if it can only result in the dumping of foreign industrial concerns who would exploit the natural resources of India. The Working Committee, therefore, hold that the development of India's resources should be achieved by building up industries under the control, direction and management of Indians, which is essential for India's Economic Independence.

FACILITIES FOR RELEASED DETENUS

Resolved that the recently released detenus and Political Prisoners in Bengal be allowed to stand as candidates in any bye-election to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, without being continuously on the Electoral Roll for three months, as provided for by the constitution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

In view of the critical international situation and the possibilities of crises, which must involve India's interests, a Foreign Affairs Committee consisting of the President, the General Secretary and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru be appointed. This Committee will keep in touch with the international situation and advise the Working Committee thereon, and will take such steps as it may deem necessary to make clear to the people of foreign countries the Congress viewpoint and policy regard to the international affairs, as contained in the Haripura Congress resolution on foreign policy and other resolutions.—A. P.

JAIRAMDAS TO REPLACE ABUL KALAM

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Congress Working Committee has passed the following resolutions:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad being unable to proceed to the Punjab in the near future for reasons of health, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram be requested to go there in his place with the same authority and power of final decisions which the Committee had given to Maulana Sahibby its resolution on February 2.

For the same reason Shri Jairamdas Daulatram be requested to proceed to the North West Frontier Province also to confer with the Congress Workers there and advise them about organisational work He will have authority to make such changes in the present organisation as he may consider necessary to make it more effective.—A. P.

'Oxons' Beat 'Cantabs.'

Cambridge Wins Toss But Loses Race In Thrilling Encounter

LONDON, April 2.

After one of the most thrilling races in the history of the Boat-race series, Oxford repeated last year's win over Cambridge, winning by two length in 20 minutes 32 seconds. It is good time considering this adverse conditions.

DICTATORIAL POWERS FOR CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

HANKOW, April 2.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has been invested with dictatorial powers at an emegency meeting of the Kuomintang.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR COALITION IN BENGAL

Sarat Bose Closeted With Progressive Party Leaders: Working Committee Considers Situation

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Working Committee adjourned its morning session at 11-30 a.m. and would resume again in the afternoon.

Besides discussing the problem of domiciled Bengali community in Behar, the Working Committee devoted considerable portion of its morning sitting to the consideration of the possibility of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly forming a coalition with the non-Congress progressive groups which recently seceded from the Ministerial Party, for effecting a re-shuffling of the present Ministry.

Mr. Sarat Bose, Leader of the Assembly Congress Party, met the accredited representatives of all progressive groups who are willing to coalesce with the Congress Party, at a closed-door conference this morning at the residence of Mr J. C. Gupta, Chief Whip of the Congress Party.

Minister Also Attends

It is understood that besides the representatives of the Krishak-proja Party, the Independent Proja Party and the Scheduled Caste Party, all of which already severed connection with the Ministerial Party, Moulvi Nauser Ali, Minister for Local Self-Government, about whose resignation rumour is still persistent, also attended the conference.

From this conference Mr. Sarat Bose came straight to the Working Committee meeting and gave them the idea of the latest position of party alignments in the Bengal Assembly. No final decision has yet been arrived at. It is believed that the Committee would like to consult Mahatma Gandhi before adopting any definite decision on this question.—United Press.

SAMBAMURTY EPISODE CLOSED

Communal Questions To Come Up To-day

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Congress Working Committee spent the entire morning discussing internal quarrels in the Punjab Congress and has adopted a long resolution on the subject. The Committee has authorised Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram instead of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to go to the Punjab to bring about a settlement. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is prevented from going there owing to his illness.

To-morrow the Committee will take up consideration of communal question and this perhaps is one of the reasons why Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's proposed visit to the Punjab has been tentatively cancelled, although it is stated to be on grounds of health.

SAMBAMURTI EPISODE.

The explanation given for the Working Committee's request to Mr. B. Sambamurti not to undertake his proposed European tour, including England, is that it may create an impression that the Congress has settled down to work the new Constitution and, therefore, it is sending one of its Speakers to the "Mother of Parliaments" to study the working of that body. It is understood that this view was communicated to Mr. Sambamurti recently who readily agreed with it and wired to the Working Committee before its yesterday's telegram expressing his willingness to postpone the proposed visit.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

The Congress Working Committee discussed for a short time the communal question, but decided to postpone discussion until to-morrow morning, when it will meet in Mahatma Gandhi's room at the residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

It is understood that the subject matter of the discussion will be the reply received by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru from Mr. Jinnah.

It is understood that the whole correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Jinnah on the one hand and Mr. Jinnah and Pt. Jawaharlal on the other will be published so as to enable the public to have a precise idea of the situation.—A. P.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Japanese Planes Throw Bombs On Train

CANTON, April 2.

The roar of six Japanese 'planes overhead of the dark of anti-aircraft guns greeted the British Ambassador while waiting to entertain to-night for Hankow.

The 'planes dispersed without firing after anti-aircraft guns opened. The railway line on which the Ambassador is proceeding to Hankow was bombed both to-day and last evening.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DETENU PROBLEM

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Congress Working Committee which resumed its sitting at 8 o'clock this morning is, it is understood, at present discussing the Detenu question. Earlier in the morning the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had consultations with Mahatma Gandhi on this question.

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Mahatma's Ideology For Congress

WHY GANDHI SEVA SANGH SHOULD NOT KEEP ALOOF FROM CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

BERBOI, (By Mail).

"If we really want to make truth and non-violence the guiding principle of Indian National movement we should take lead and convert the people to our ideology," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel while moving the resolution at the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangha on March 26 with M. Kishorlal Masruwallah in the chair.

The resolution states that in future the members of the Gandhi Seva Sangha wil make every possible effort to hold their moral influence over different Congress Committees and will not hesitate to accept offices of Congress organisations. This will be done to inculcate a spirit of truth and non-violence which is guiding the principle of Gandhism. This resolution was a necessary corollary of the Gandhi Seva Sangha resolution passed without any opposition

Continuing Sardar Patel said: "It was only sacrifice of Gandhiji for truth and non-violence that the Congress has attained an irresistible position in India to-day. What India has achieved to-day goes to the credit of this principle and if we place our whole-hearted confidence in this principle in future it is sure and certain that we can achieve our goal, nay even do more than that. But the present position of our Congress Committees and the influences which have cast their reaction on our organisations don't make us confident about it. People of different political faiths are taking aggressive steps to capture our organisations and on the other hand we are maintaining silence and thereby giving them an easy opportunity to ride roughshod on Congress organisations. This sort of non-participation was a correct step up to a particular stage but that has outlived its usefulness. Had it been possible for Mr. Gopabandhu Chaudhury to accept the presidentship of the Utkal Provincial Congress organisation differences in the Congress camps would have been cemented and strength of the Ministry would have been enhanced. Present years have shown that due to Gandhiji's influence the strength of the Congress has grown hundred fold. Whose genius has given Congress its present position? Gandhiji and his professed faith alone is responsible for this. If that is the case it is the duty of the members of Gandhi Seva Sangha to save Congress from reactionary elements. Our ideology should be a guiding faith of Congress in future. Time has come when in place of non-participation we should substitute active participation with the only desire of leading Congress to the goal advocated by Gandhiji."

RAJEN BABU'S SUPPORT.

Babu Rajendraprasad in supporting the resolution said. "One who has seen party factions and violent fights between the Congress workers in the last Congress elections must have been disappointed and if one is a true disciple of Gandhiji one would have thought that Gandhiji's professed ideology had not been properly understood in Congress. Though we have accepted truth and non-violence as weapons in our struggle for freedom we have not inculcated that love in hearts of the Congress workers which truth and non-violence teaches. Why are there party factions? To me it seems that we still lack in our faith of truth and non-violence. As long as we do not win the hearts of our fellow workers with love we cannot say that Gandhiji's mission has been fulfilled. The aim of the Gandhi Seva Sangha is to fulfil this mission of Gandhiji. As we see now it cannot be achieved as long as we do not participate actively in Congress organisations and influence them with our ideology.

A WARNING.

But we must be aware of one fact. We must not be aggressive like others to capture Congress organisations. We should place our view points as truly and non-violently as the mission stands before the Congress to-day and it is my strong belief that if we can do that, Congress will accept it as it has accepted leadership of Gandhiji." After some questions put by Mrs. Pyarilal the resolution was carried without any opposition.

Viceroy On Essentials Of Modern City

Sound Water Supply, No Overcrowding And Good Drainage

NEW DELHI, April 2.

"A WELL-GOVERNED CITY SHOULD POSSESS A SOUND WATER SUPPLY, SHOULD BE REASONABLY FREE FROM OVERCROWDING, SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY DRAINED AND SEWERED FROM ENDEMIC AND EPIDEMIC DISEASE", said the Viceroy while addressing press representatives this morning at Muttra Road Sewage Disposal Works, after His Excellency had finished inspection tour of certain works carried out by Delhi Improvement Trust.

Proceeding His Excellency said, "In these days when Government of this country is becoming more and more a matter of persuation, it is, in my opinion, wise to miss no opportunity of educating public opinion and of quickening the social and civic conscience.

Delhi has a sound water supply though even the recent extensions which raised the capacity to 21 million gallons per diem are unlikely to suffice for very long. The peek demand of 1937-38 was seventeen million gallons per diem and joint water board are now actively considering further extensions. In other respects however, conditions fall far short of reasonable standards and the works now in progress are intended to relieve overcrowding to provide for the efficient disposal of sewage and to protect the city and New Delhi from malaria.

IDENTITY OF KIDNAPPED CHILDREN

Photographs Available At Dy. I. G's Office, Lahore

LAHORE, April 1.

A Press Note states: "Special staff was engaged some time back in the investigation of the attrocities of an inter-provincial Baujara-Bazigar Gang of professional kidnappers So far 188 kidnapped children have been restored. of whom the identity of 123 has been established. The photographs and other particulars of the 65 unidentified children are available from the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police. C.I.D., Punjab. Lahore."—A P

Summon League Meeting Immediately

Liberal Amendment To Censure Motion Against Foreign Policy

LONDON, April 1.

Liberal opposition have tabled an amendment for Monday when labour vote of censure challenging the Government to go to country on its foreign policy will be debated.

The intention of the amendment is understood to be to dissociate the Liberals from the vote of censure while criticising Government's foreign policy as "danger to security of the British Empire, peace of the world and obstacle to natural unity."

The amendment urges the Government to call for immediate meeting of the League Assembly with a view to making practical arrangements among state members for mutual assistance against aggression and for putting into operation the machinery for redressing national grievances and removing economic causes of war.

SPAIN IN COMMONS.

Spain will figure largely as a subject of the Commons questions on Monday. Several questions addressed to the Premier by the opposition members relate to references to Spain in Signor Mussolini's speech in Rome on Wednesday. Sir Henry Page Croft will ask about breaches of Non-intervention Agreement in favour of Spanish Government and about bombing of non-military objectives by Spanish Government aeroplanes.

JEWISH DEPUTATION.

The Home Secretary to-day received a deputation from the Board of Deputies of British Jews to discuss the question which has arisen regarding refugees from Austria.

Letters Issued To Signatories From Britain And America

LONDON, April 1.

The formal announcement to invoke the Escalator Clause of the Naval Treaty and build battleships above 35,000 tons has been made in letters from the British and American Governments to other signatories explaining that the action was due to the absence of assurances that Japan was not contemplating construction of battleships beyond the treaty limits.

The notes are practically identical, but whereas the British only mentions increasing tonnage, the American reserves the right to increase gun calibres beyond 16 inches. France has also issued a note stating that she does not intend at present to invoke Escalator Clause as long as no other Continental European power departs therefrom.

The next step will be consultation to decide the extent of Escalation which in accordance with the treaty will be as low as new circumstances seem to warrant.—Reuter.

ACCELERATION OF ARMAMENT OUTPUT

LONDON, April 1.

The Defence Coordination Minister Sir Thomas Inskip and Minister of Labour Mr. Ernest Brown will meet the representatives of the National Federation of Engineering and allied employers next Tuesday following Sir Thomas Inskip's meeting with the Amalgamated Engineering Union on Monday.

It is expected that there will be an end of the series of meetings in which Government are putting the need for the acceleration of output before the employers and workers organisations in armament industries.—Reuter.

Lerida's Heroic Stand Against Rebels

PEASANT COMMANDER KEEPS ALOFT STANDARD OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES

LERIDA, April 2.

Under the command of a 27-year old peasant, who reads and writes with difficulty, Lerida is holding out, despite Rebels' continued bombardment and aerial machine-gunning.

Though there are signs of military unpreparedness in the rear and chaos which follows retreat, the morale of the troops holding Lerida is high. The town-crier, one of few civilians here, stands at the entrance of the city waiting to resume his job.—Reuter.

Exchange Of Prisoners

Sir Philip Chetwode At Work

LONDON, April 1, Via Rugby.

It is anticipated that Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode will set out within the next week or so with his mission of three British subjects to make arrangements in connection with the British plan for assisting exchange of prisoners, hostages and other persons now detained by the two parties to the Spanish civil war.

Sir Philip Chetwode would exercise the functions of an arbitrator under the scheme. The final acceptance of the scheme is awaited. It is understood that it had already been accepted by General Franco. There has been some hesitation from the Spanish Government side but early acceptance is confidently hoped for. It is intended that a start should be made in arranging for exchange of 200 prisoners held by Government Forces for an equivalent number of basques who it has been represented are in great personal danger. This would be followed by exchanges which will affect some thousands of persons at present detained. The costs to be incurred by the commission will be borne exclusively by British Government as humanitarian contribution towards alleviating hardships arising out of the Spanish war.—Reuter.

Spanish Cardinal Summoned To Rome

VATICAN CITY, April 2.

It is believed that Cardinal Innitzer has been summoned to Rome to explain his conduct in regard to the plebiscite in Vienna. Not a word of the Vatican broadcast or the article in "Osservatore Romano" is published in Vienna newspapers, which give prominence to a letter of Cardinal Innitzer declaring that he and the bishops had acted entirely on their own initiative.—Reuter

Creator Of "New People's Army"

BARCELONA, April 1.

The Defence Ministry announces the dismissal of General Sebastain Pozas, the creator of the "New People's Army". He will be replaced by Lieut. Col Juan Parea one of the members of the staff of General Miaja, defender of Madrid.—Reuter.

SPIRITUAL TYRANNY IN FASCIST COUNTRIES

LONDON, April 2.

A resolution condemning "spiritual tyranny" in dictatorship regimes as a serious obstacle to good international relationships and to peace was passed unanimously at the National Free Church Council Assembly at Bournemouth.

The resolution also expressed deep sympathy with all Christians suffering persecutions of untold hardships and despotic restrictions for conscience sake in many countries. It expressed its gravest condemnation of the denials of freedom of conscience and worship which were associated with systematic antagonism to Christian faith.—Reuter.

Austrian Bishops' Advice To Vote For Anschluss Repudiated

VATICAN CITY, April 2.

A formal repudiation of the action of the Austrian Bishops' advice to their people to vote for the Anschluss was broadcast in German from the Vatican Radio Station to-night.

The statement said that it was a breach of trust and loyalty for Church to issue statement on political matters. The enemies of the Church may rejoice at the apparent breaking of the ranks but all good Catholics will judge it at its true value. No faithful Catholic need feel obliged to support this judgment of the Bishop. All men of goodwill would consider this attachment of pastors to secular power as lacking dignity and fidelity.

The foregoing attack on the Austrian Bishops is unprecedented in the recent history.—Reuter.

INDIAN IN ENGLAND DEFRAUDED

£2,500 Taken Through Confidence Trick

LONDON, April 1.

Arthur Cardiff Mead has been committed to trial without bail at Brighton on charge of conspiring with a man, not in custody, to defraud an Indian, Mr. Pherozshah Fardoonji Balsara, a retired architect, who arrived in England for a holiday in August 1937 of £2,500.

The prosecution alleged a confidence trick in which £20,000 and a stock exchange deal were mentioned.

After a meeting between Mead and Mr. Balsara at Bayswater Hotel Mr. Balsara was induced to part with £2,500 for investment. In response to telegrams Mr. Balsara went to Paris, Marseilles and Monte Carlo in order to receive money on the deal and eventually returned to England empty handed.—Reuter.

Appointment Of Nazi Ambassadors Abroad

BERLIN, April 1.

Herr Von Dierecksen, Ambassador in Tokio, has been appointed Ambassador in London while Major-General Ott, ex-Military Attache in Tokio has been appointed Ambassador in Tokio and Herr Von Mackensen, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office has been appointed Ambassador in Rome.—Reuter.

Japanese Reject British Protest

SHANGHAI, April 2.

Accusing Major General Telfers Mollett of being discourteous, prejudiced and unfriendly, the Japanese military authorities have replied rejecting the British protest, according to a Japanese military spokesman, who said that the Japanese reply declared that the Commander-in-Chief's note was based on one-sided and personal observation in asserting that the individual in civilian clothes was a soldier, whereas no Japanese soldier was involved. The spokesman asserts that the reply was sent yesterday but Major General Telfes Mollett interviewed by Reuter this morning said that no reply was received and he was continuing to send an officer daily to demand a reply from the Japanese authorities.—Reuter.

WHAT PROTEST WAS ABOUT

(A strong protest was made on March 29 by British military authorities in Shanghai to General Hata, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, regarding the recent behaviour of the Japanese military and police, particularly two incidents when Major Heslop, Commander of the Durhams, was threatened by a Japanese officer who pointed a revolver at his stomach, when the British stopped a group of lorries trying to enter the British Defence Sector in the international Settlement.

In the other incident, Japanese military and police threatened British officers and sentries with firearms when they were prevented from entering the British Defence Sector.)

Chinese Claim Big Advance

SHANGHAI, April 1.

A major fighting is reported only 60 miles South-West of Shanghai. The Chinese regulars joined the guerillas who have been active for many months in the triangle of Shanghai, Wuhu and Hangchow.

The Chinese claim to have carried the fighting 70 miles nearer Shanghai in the past ten days. An average of at least 150 wounded Japanese soldiers are reported to have been brought to Shanghai every day in this week.

AFTER THEIR REVERSES IN THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY FRONT THE JAPANESE HOPING TO TURN ON THE CHINESE FLANK HAVE DISPATCHED A FORCE ESTIMATED AT 20 TO 50 THOUSAND FROM SHANGHAI AREA WITH THE OBJECT OF CUTTING THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY THRUSTING IN THE WEST ALONG THE LINE TOWARDS HSUCHOW.—Reuter.

Entirely Wrong Method

Mahatma Criticises Appointment Of Officials As Governors

POONA, April 2.

When asked at Delang as to what should be the attitude of the Ministers over the appointment of acting Governors in Provinces, Mahatma Gandhi replied without hesitation as follows:—

"The Ministers will not relish the idea of a subordinate official suddenly becoming a Governor to whom they have often to refer for guidance, and who may even preside over their deliberations. Such a Governor cannot act with detachment nor can he command the respect and confidence of the Ministers.

"I should think that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State would think twice before making such appointments. The Ministers would be right. indeed, it might be their duty to protest against such an appointment. I do not know that such appointment might not be "casus belli" in colonies generally. I have known the practice of the Chief Justices of Supreme Courts acting as Governors in the absence of the permanent ones."—United Press.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT WATCHES MOCK BATTLE

LONDON, April 1.

The Sultan of Muscat watched a mock battle between tanks and artillery when he visited Aldershot. He also entered one of the big tanks driven across the long valley at Mileshill, at a speed of nearly 40 miles an hour.

The Sultan, interviewed by Reuter, said that the experience was very exciting. He was not upset by the movement of the tank but it was wonderful how it surmounted almost everything which came in its way.

The Sultan inspected the Guard of Honour presented by the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders and also crews of the tank.—Reuter.

Canton Island As Air Base

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Mr. Ickes has granted pan-American airways licence to use Canton island as an air base on the California-Australia route.—Reuter.

Detenu Problem To Be Solved Satisfactorily?

MAHATMA-NAZIMUDDIN CONVERSATIONS RESUMED IN HOPEFUL ATMOSPHERE

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal Government, arrived at Woodburn Park at four o'clock this afternoon in order to resume his talks with Mahatma Gandhi upon the subject on release of detenus and political prisoners. Sir Nazimuddin was accompanied by Mr. K. M. Azad, his Private Secretary, who carried a big file with him.

The interview lasted about half an hour, both Mr. Mahadev Desai and Sir Nazimuddin's Secretary being present. Asked by the Associated Press before departure Sir Nazimuddin said he had further discussion with Mahatma Gandhi but this would again be resumed very soon. Sir Nazimuddin appeared to be in a happy mood and as far as could be judged it seemed that the conversation which has lasted a few months would terminate with satisfaction to all concerned.

During the interview Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was summoned by telephone, arrived at Woodburn Park and participated in the conversation.

Dr. B. C. Roy. Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon when it is understood Bengal politics was discussed. The interview lasted for about half an hour.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO VISIT HIJLI JAIL

Nazim-ud-din's Condition For Releasing State Prisoners

CALCUTTA, April 2.

It is understood Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, during his interview informed Mahatma Gandhi that the question of fourteen State prisoners had been left undecided during his October visit and that he should visit Hijli camp and meet them with a view to ascertaining their viewpoint. If after meeting them and discussing the question with them Mahatma Gandhi is satisfied that they had abjured violence completely and he could give the assurance to the Government to that effect then Government would discuss with him the question of their release and terms of release. Mahatma Gandhi, is therefore, likely to visit the Hijli jail in a couple of days. his health permitting.

After the question of the fourteen State prisoners is disposed of Mahatma Gandhi will discuss with the Government the question of 368 political prisoners. who are still in jail.—A. P.

C. P. Ex-Governor Dead

Sir Hyde Gowan Who Spent 36 Years In India

LONDON, April 1.

The death has occurred of Sir Hyde Gowan.—Reuter

(Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces since 1933, was born at Sydney, New South Wales in 1878 and educated at Rugby and Oxford. He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and became Under-Secretary to the Central Provinces Government in 1904. He was appointed Financial Secretary in 1918 and held that post for a number of

SIR HYDE GOWAN

years. From 1927 to 1932 he was the Chief Secretary to the Central Provinces Government, then he became the Executive Councillor for a year. Soon after he became the Governor of the Province.

During his governorship he won considerable popularity. specially after the inauguration of the new constitution, when he did everything in his power to facilitate the programme of the Congress Ministry).

Bengalis In Bihar

Working Committee Make Investigation Into Problem

CALCUTTA, April 2.

The Working Committee resumed sitting at 8-15 this morning. Besides the 12 members who attended yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, also attended the sitting on special invitation.

It is understood that the Committee wanted to hear from the Premier all relevant facts relating to the controversy in the Press, which has recently been going on about the status and position of the domiciled Bengali community who forms substantial proportion of the total population of Bihar.

It may be recalled that this issue had assumed some importance recently as the result of Press statements issued by Mr. P. R. Das, ex-Judge of the Patna High Court and leader of the Domiciled Bengali community in Bihar expressing misapprehension in this behalf. Since then the issue had formed the subject of bitter Press Controversy, both in Bihar and Bengal.

Gandhiji did not attend the morning sitting. He is expected to participate in the Committee's deliberations in the afternoon when the most important item. On the agenda for the present session, namely, devising ways and means for establishing communal harmony, would be taken up for discussion.—United Press.

JINNAH TO VISIT KARACHI

Invitation Extended By Hidayatulla Group

KARACHI, April 2.

According to the "Daily Gazette" political correspondent, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has in response to the invitation of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, lately formed by Sheikh Abdul Majid of the Hidayatullah group, agreed to visit Karachi along with Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Hazrat Mohani towards the end of April.

The correspondent attaches great importance to their visit at this stage when the Hidayatullah cabinet has resigned. He states that they will ward off the danger of the Muslims' joining the Congress for future coalition.—United Press.

SEIZURE OF OIL FIELDS

WARMSPRINGS (Georgia), April 2.

President Roosevelt told the pressmen that discussions with Mexico over seizure of the United States oilfields seemed to be progressing very satisfactorily.

The President however declined any elaborate statement but sources in close touch with the President state that Mexico has assured the United States that the small investors will be cared for. It is not revealed what will happen regarding the larger investors like the oil financiers.

American policy for these investors was said to be that they would receive only amount invested less depreciation.—Reuter.

BILL TO AMEND PUNJAB DEBTORS' PROTECTION ACT

LAHORE, April 1.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Debtors' Protection of 1936 has been published in the Punjab Government Gazette.—A.P.

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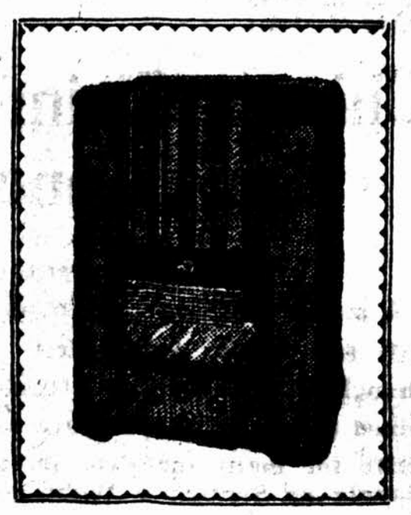

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Mahatma Grieved Over U. P. Riots

Ashamed To Learn Police Aid Was Sought To Quell Them

SWARAJ UNATTAINABLE WITHOUT NON-VIOLENCE

Pledge Of 1921 Recalled: Organise Non-Violent Volunteer Army, He Pleads

"M. D." writes in "Harijan" of April 2 as under, under the caption "Need For Self-Examination":

When we left Wardha for Calcutta about ten days ago, I casually inquired of Gandhiji if, in view of the many important topics arising from day to day demanding his opinion and guidance, he would not resume writing for "Harijan". He said he would do so, but he had no inclination before the Bengal visit and the Frontier visit, in case it came about, were finished. Though he was improving, his strength was limited and he wanted to conserve it. But he had to lift the self-imposed embargo sooner than he had wanted to do. The riots in the U. P. towns robbed him of his peace, and even sleep, and he could not help speaking out. The result was the article he wrote last week.

Since then he has been missing no occasion to refer to the unfortunate events, and the still more unfortunate debate in the U. P. Assembly. He has talked with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for hours, talked with Subhas Babu and with others, and thought more than he has talked. The Opposition in the U. P. Assembly tried to make out that the Congress Government had failed to maintain law and order, failed to provide enough police force,—failed to use sufficient violence, if I may paraphrase the language of the speakers. That was the criticism of political opponents unwilling to extend their sympathy to Government even on critical occasions. Gandhiji's reaction was the opposite of this. He knew that the Government of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant had tried to do the utmost in their power as Government, to tackle an ugly situation, and he had nothing but sympathy for them. But what troubled him was that they had to use the police and the military. A Government that had to cope with these ugly situations anyhow, could not have done better and could not have quelled the riots more promptly and with less force. But could a Congress Government pride itself on that?

A Feeling of Shame

That is why Gandhiji, speaking about these events to two co-workers, said:

"I could not help writing that article. I want you to read it. I feel ashamed that our Ministers had to call to their aid the police and the military. I am ashamed that they had to use the language that they did in reply to the Opposition speeches. I feel as if the Congress had lost and the British had won. Why does our non-violence fail on such occasions? Is it the non-violence of the weak? Even the "goondas" should not move us from our faith and make us say: 'We will send them to the gallows, or shoot them down if necessary'. They too are our countrymen. If they will kill us, we must allow them to do so. You cannot pit against organised violence the non-violence of the weak, but the non-violence which the bravest alone can exercise.... We have, you will say, been sufficiently non-violent. We were non-violent during the Civil Disobedience campaign, we received lathi blows and worse. My reply is this: We did, but not sufficiently. We could not get independence at the end of the Dand: march, as ours was not the unadulterated non-violence of the bravest. We did take many a step forward as a result of the sufferings we went through, but there was lurking in us violence. That was why I had to make that statement in Patna in 1934, and I am sure that if I had not advised the calling off of the Civil Disobedience campaign, we should have been thoroughly demoralised. We have been moving, since then, further forward step by step. But time for searching self-examination has come".

Mahatma's ways of non-violence

This talk took place three days before the annual session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh began in Orissa on the 25th and I am narrating the events in their sequence in order that workers may realise what was raging within Gandhiji's breast when he delivered himself of that impassioned utterance, which I summarise elsewhere, on the afternoon of the 25th. How full he was of it may be realised from the fact that even whilst he was opening the Exhibition, there was nothing else in his mind. The visit to Orissa put him in mind of the Harijan pilgrimage in 1934, which assumed a more sacred character when Gandhiji approached Puri. There was a great deal of violence in the air. The so-called Sanatanists had organised an agitation against the pilgrimage, there had been cases of violence elsewhere, and Gandhiji was told that in Orissa too the same thing would happen, perhaps with greater force. Was he therefore to fly from Puri? Was he to perform the pilgrimage in motor cars and trains? No. He would welcome the opponents to lay hands upon him and to do their worst by going right in the midst of them, offering himself, so to say, willingly to them. And he thought of the unique plan of performing the pilgrimage on foot. That was the way of non-violence. The utterance of the afternoon of the 25th was the natural sequence.

An Appeal For Self Examination

"M. D." has referred in his above leading article to Gandhiji's opening address to the Gandhi Seva Sangh on the afternoon of the 25th. He gives below a condensed summary of the address:—

The Creed

Kishorelalbhai, our President, who is more ill than I, has prepared a long and well thought out address. He has dealt at great length with our mutual misunderstandings, bickerings, our refusal to understand and bear with one another and so on, and asked whether our faith is anything worth, if it does not reflect itself more and more in our daily lives. Do we feel that we are marching further forward every day towards our goal? Do we feel that we are more non-violent to-day than we were when we met a year ago? Have there been fewer occasions when we gave way to irritation and anger? Such questions we have to ask ourselves again and again. For the way of non-violence and truth is sharp as the razor's edge. Its practice is more than our daily food. Rightly taken food sustains the body; rightly pactised non-violence sustains the soul. The body food we can only take in measured quantities and at stated intervals; non-violence, which is the spiritual food, we have to take in continually. There is no such thing as satiation. I have to be conscious every moment that I am pursuing the goal and have to examine myself in terms of that goal.

The very first step in non-violence is that we cultivate in our daily life, as between ourselves, truthfulness, humility, tolerance, loving kindness. Honesty, they say in English, is the best policy. But in terms of non-violence it is not mere policy. Policies may and do change. Non-violence is an unchangeable creed. It has to be pursued in face of violence raging around you. Non-violence with a non-violent man is no merit. In fact it becomes difficult to say whether it is non-violence at all. But when it is pitted against violence, then one realizes the difference between the two. This we cannot do unless we are ever wakeful, ever vigilant, ever striving.

THE RIOTS.

The riots in U. P. affected me deeply. I discussed them with Maulana Azad and the Bose brothers in terms of non-violence. I felt that we were getting not nearer towards our goal but farther away from it. Haripura gave me reason to hope that we were growing in strength, and that in spite of our shortcomings we should be able to see Swaraj in my lifetime. I had thought that we should in the course of the year acquire that strength. But the riots in Allahabad and elsewhere came as a rude shock. We were to our shame compelled to seek the aid of the police and the military.

Supposing the Viceroy were to invite the President of the Congress to meet him and to state the Congress terms, do you think he would have the strength to say, 'The Congress is capable of taking charge of the administration, the British may go?' Do you think we could tell him that we should be able to do without the police and the military, that we should be able to come to terms with the Princes, the Zamindars and with the Mussalmans? I am afraid we could not honestly say that we should easily be able to come to terms with these. And yet if we had real non-violence in us we should be able to say and do these things.

NO WEAPON OF THE WEAK.

I therefore ask you and myself whether our non-violence is of the weak instead of the strong as it should be. That it can work to a certain extent in the hands of the weak is true. It has so worked with us. But when it becomes a cloak for our weakness, it emasculates us. Far better than emasculation would be the bravery of those who use physical force. Far better than cowardice would be meeting one's death fighting. We were perhaps all originally brutes, and I am prepared to believe that we have become men by a slow process of evolution from the brute. We were thus born with brute strength, but we were born men in order to realise God who dwells in us. That indeed is the privilege of man, and it distinguishes him from the brute creation. But to realize God is to see Him in all that lives, i. e., to realize our oneness with all creation. This is impossible unless we voluntarily shun physical force and develop conscious non-violence that is latent in every one of us. This can only come out of strength. Have we the non-violence of the strong? It is open to us to discard it as an impossible ideal and choose instead the method of violence. But the choice has to be made.

And if it is a weapon of the strong, then there are some inescapable conclusions. We should be able to deal with riots and stop the increasing tension between Hindus and Mussalmans. What, you will ask, we as votaries of non-violence should have done to quell these riots? Well it was primarily the work of the Congress Committee to quell the riots. We should have thousands of volunteers ready to serve in a crisis of this kind.

1921—PLEDGE FOR VOLUNTEERS RECALLED.

In 1921 we drew up a pledge for volunteers, wherein it was provided that a volunteer should be non-violent in thought, word and deed. Hakimsaheb Ajmal Khan, who was then President had the same pledge accepted by the Khilafat volunteers. It was not without difficulty that the pledge was accepted by the Khilafat Conference. For a volunteer to be non-violent in word and deed was all right, some of the Maulanas said. But to expect them to be non-violent in thought was a tall order. I was seeking, they said, to be master of their minds. I said, 'No. The mastery is to be of ahimsa, not of any single individual. Ultimately they accepted the pledge. But in spite of our having accepted the pledge 17 years ago, we have not developed the irresistible strength that such acceptance of "ahimsa" means. The reason is that we have not troubled, we have not laboured, to organise such a non-violent volunteer army. If we cannot do so, if we cannot carry out the pledge, it would be well to reconsider our position. The tragedy is that the pledge is still in existence but it exists on paper. If we had on a sufficient scale such a non-violent army as the pledge contemplates, we should not have had these riots: and if there had been, they would have quelled the riots or immolated themselves in the attempt. We have heard of only one who met his death. I admire his self-immolation. But my breast would have swelled with joy if there had been several Guptas.

IS IT EMPTY DREAM?

Do you think this is an empty dream? Do you think we cannot quell the riots even with such a non-violent army? If you really think so, if that is the conclusion that you arrived at after calm and dispassionate thinking, you must also conclude that Swaraj cannot be attained by means of non-violence.

An armed dacoity took place last night in Bhatpurwa, Lucknow, when six dacoits one of whom was with an armed gun raided the house of a Brahmin and fired at villagers who resisted him killing one. The police are enquiring.

League M.L.A.'s Stage Walk-Out

PROTEST AGAINST CONFERRING OF RIGHT ON MUSLIMS TO CHOOSE BETWEEN JOINT AND SEPARATE ELECTORATE

A walk-out, six divisions and a convincing speech by the Minister for Local Self-Government were the main features of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday. The House passed the first reading of the Bill seeking to abolish nominations to local bodies, introduction of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats to non-Muslim minorities and local option to Muslim electorate to decide in favour of Joint Electorates

As a protest against there being no change of heart on the part of the Government, the members of the Muslim League Party staged a walk-out, when their amendment seeking to delete the option clause was defeated by a overwhelming majority.

DAYS OF COMMUNAL PARTIES OVER

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government made a fighting speech and averred that the days for communal parties were gone. Separate electorates had done a great deal of harm to the progress of the country towards the goal of freedom. Times had changed. "Nothing on earth—not even the alarmist bogey of religion in danger would prevent the formation and growth of parties along economic, political and social lines."

Government accepted, and the House passed, both the amendments moved by Mr. M. M. Bhaiji, an Independent Muslim. By one amendment it is sought to reserve the same number of seats as under separate electorates for the Muslims, with freedom to Muslims to contest from the General Constituencies also. The second amendment seeks that instead of there being local option, the Muslim electorate from the entire Borough or Municipality should be asked to express their view and their decision should apply to the whole borough.

Proceedings In Detail

Discussion on the motion for the First Reading of the Bill seeking to do away with nominations in Local Bodies, joint electorates with reservation of seats for Harijans and Backward Classes and option to the Muslim Electorate to decide in favour of joint electorates. was taken up for discussion.

Khan Saheb Faiz Mahomedkhan, who had moved an amendment to the effect that the option clause in the Bill should be deleted continued his reply to the debate on the amendment. He said thot the Muslims who were elected to bodies under the system of joint electorates, would be mere creatures of the Hindus. Referring to the speech of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan. he said that his party (Muslim League) represented the Muslims in the Presidency and he would leave him alone and let him go where he likes. It did not matter what he said.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: He won't leave you.

Continuing Mr. Faiz Mahomedkhan said that if the option clause were included in the Bill the two communities would be drawn as under for a long time to come. He warned that the retention of the option clause would be handed to mischief mongers.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister in charge replying stated that Government were contemplating comprehensive reform of the Local Bodies. It had been suggested that the membership of these bodies had been increased and the Hindus benefitted by it. This statement was wrong.

The membership had to be increased in view of the abolition of nominations, widening of the franchise. As it was the Muslims got a fair and liberal treatment, more than they deserved. For example in Kaira District, while in the General Constituency there was a seat for every 15,000 voters, for every Muslim seat. there were only 13,000 voters. In Nasik for example the General Constituency voters were 18,000 while Muslim Constituency there were only 6,600 voters

It had been suggested, continued the Minister, that Muslims elected under a system of Joint Electorates would not be true representatives of Muslims. The Minister asked whether Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the Leader of the Muslim League Party, who was elected the President of the Bombay Legislative Council for a number of times, was not a true representative of Mussalmans. Was Mr. Hassanali Rahimtoola, who was elected in preference to Rao Bahadur Navle who was supported by the Government, not a true Muslim representative?: The Minister felt that those elected on seperate electorates were representatives of the community and so were those elected on joint electorates, with the difference that those elected on from a joint electorate represent the good of the community as a whole.

Separate electorates have nothing whatever to do with social and economic questions. They were communal divisions. Diversions had been created in this country by mixing up communal and religious issues with political issues and thus larger issues were lost sight of and minor things were stressed. Such diversions only strengthened British Imperialism in India. The Congress had always stood and would continue to stand above communal and religious considerations.

The Minister wanted to make it clear to the House that in the future in India, no single community would rule, but it would be the society as a whole that would rule. It was essential that everyone should recognise the sovereignty of the people. Luckily the distrust which the Leader of the opposition had shown in the voters was confined to Joint Electorates but it might spread even to separate electorates as and when the rank and file in the Muslim community begin to lose confidence in the so called true representatives.

Concluding the Minister stated that in political field the formation of parties on the basis of religions was not only antiquated but was also opposed to the logic of history. In the world to-day there were only two parties—the top dogs and the underdogs. It was a happy augury that religion had begun to play a minor role in the life of the nation. Parties were beginning to be formed on the basis of specific economic, political and social programmes. Nothing on earth—not even the alarmist bogey of religion in danger—would prevent the formation and growth of parties along political economic and social lines. Danger to religion arose through the antics of those who based their politics on the cry of religion in danger.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. A division was called for and resulted in 20 voting in favour of the amendment and 65 against it. The consequential amendment was also lost by 19 to 74.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi made a statement immediately after the result of the division was announced.

The Party members this numbering 20 then walked out.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister said that he was deeply sorry that it had not been possible to meet the points of view of the Muslim League members in spite of the best efforts on the part of the Government. It could not be said that Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan and M. M. Bhaiji who had supported the Option Clause did not represent the Muslim viewpoint. The measure before the House did not at all take away the legitimate rights of the Muslims

As regards the Bill to amend the District Local Boards Act. he had stated that no change would be affected in the communal electorates unless there was a demand for it. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had expressed the Hindu point of view.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta intervened to say that whatever he had urged he had done it as an Indian and not as a Hindu.

WOULD ABOLISH "HINDU"!

The Prime Minister said what he meant was that Mr. Mehta represented the Hindu point of view so that others might know what was at the back of the minds of Hindus. Personally he would abolish the word "Hindu" from the dictionary altogether. But it had to be used because of the unfortunate necessities of the country. For example one did not enjoy calling the members of the Independent Labour Party as Harijans.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was put to vote and declared carried.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta claimed a division as he opposed to Communal electorates. 67 voted for the motion and 15 against.

The Minister moved that the Bill be read the second time.

MR. BHAIJI'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. M. M. Bhaiji moved two amendments. One of them said that instead of particular Ward of a borough being given option, the Muslim electorate of the entire borough should be allowed to decide for the borough. The amendment read "if at any time the Mahomedans in any Municipal borough who are qualified voters declare either unanimously or by majority in the manner prescribed by rules that all the wards constituted for their community in such Municipal borough be abolished, the Provincial Government shall abolish all such wards and may also make rules prescribing the manner in which the representation of the said community shall be secured in such Municipal borough; provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the proviso to sub section (1) the rules so made shall provide for reservation for representatives of the Mahomedan community of such number of seats in such wards in the Municipal borough as is, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, necessary, having regard to their population in such Municipal borough."

The second amendment sought to reserve seats same number for Muslims as at present in the general electorate, in case communal electorates were given up. The amendment also sought that Muslims would not be prevented from contesting and securing additional seats from the seats alloted to the general constituencies.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil accepted both the amendments.

RETROGADE COMPROMISE?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed both the amendments and said that he could not agree to the retention of Communal electorates at all. He did not think that Government would succeed in their attempt to placate the Muslim community. He considered that the compromise of the Government with Mr. Bhaiji's amendments was retrograde. While, according to the original provisions of the Bill, wards of constituencies could decide for themselves whether they would have Joint or separate electorates, the amendment sought the entire borough's views should be taken before Joint electorate replaced the present system in a constituency. The Government could as well have conceded to the Leader of the Opposition and the opinion of all Muslims in the Province could have been taken. He was opposed to a community which had already representation through reservation of seats, contesting from general constituencies also. The Government's attitude on the question seemed to be defeatist.

It had been contended by some that those Muslims who would be elected under Joint Electorates would not be real representatives of Muslims. In the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. Mahomed Mitha, Mr. Allabux and Mr. Killedar who were also members of the Assembly, were members. To the Corporation they had been elected by General constituencies while to the Assembly from communal constituencies. It could not be stated that because they were elected from General Constituencies to the Corporation they were not real Muslim representatives there, but were real representatives in the Assembly because they were elected from com-

(Continued on Page 34)

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 3, 1994
Muslim: Safar 1, 1357
Parsi: Meher 30, 1307
Hightide: 1-06; 13-50
Lowtide: 7-15; 19-41
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

Monday April 4

Legislative Assembly 2 p.m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The 9th Anniversary Celebrations of the League will come off to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside and distribute prizes.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Japan per s.s. "Nagato Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 4th instant.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Royal Soul" (Significance of Ramanavami) will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

MODERN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The third annual social gathering of the Modern Night High School and Modern School for girls will be held at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi Girgaon to-day (Sunday), when Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

There will be a discourse in Tamil on Ramanama Prabhavam by Mullakodi Sundara Sastrigal to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall in connection with the Sree Rama Navami Festival and a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Bhooshanam Venkatram (vocal, Sjt. Krishnaswami (violin) and Sjt. Venkatapathy (Mridangam with suitable accompaniments at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

"MANSA DAY" OBSERVANCE

Under the auspices of The All-India State People's Conference, a meeting will be held at Hira Baug (C.P. Tank), to-day (3rd April), at 8-30 p.m. to celebrate the "Mansa-Day" and to congratulate the Mansa peasants for conducting the "No-tax" campaign.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Night Key" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wise Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
EROS—"The Frog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne KyaSocha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lularoo Lalna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Garib-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-25 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Love is a Headache" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION

The General Body Meeting of the Travancore Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

The amateur artistes of the Sabha will stage in Tamil "Subhadrarjuna" drama at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

ARYA SAMAJ FOUNDATION DAY

To-day at 7 p.m. a public meeting will be held when Shri Shankeracharya Dr. Kurtkoti will preside and Dr. B. S. Moonje and others will deliver lectures on the mission of Arya Samaj.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Public Debate on Sunday at 10 a.m. upon the subject: "Beauty and Brains Cannot Co-Exist." Mover: Mr. R. P. Acharya and Opposer: Miss G. B. Pavre Sethna.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION

A public meeting of the peons of Government will be held at Chowpatty sands to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. to consider the question whether the peons should live in the Worli Chawls, and whether Government have made necessary arrangements for staying in the said chawls.

GRAND NATIONAL RACE FILM AT REGAL AND CAPITOL

Messrs. 20th Century-Fox have rushed the film of the Grand National Race run on the 25th ultimo at Liverpool to India by special chartered 'plane. It is a very interesting document showing all the thrills of the great race in which Battleship" scored a sensational victory. It will be screened all this week, both at the Regal and Capitol.

MEETING IN VILE PARLE TO OBSERVE 'MANSA DAY'

Under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to observe 'Mansa Day' in Vile Parle in Gandhi Chawk (Sjt. Gokulibai High School) to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, (General Secretary All-India States' People's Conference) Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi, (Editor Janmabhoomi) and other prominent workers will speak on the occasion.

LATE MR NARAYANJI VISSANJI THAKUR

Under the auspices of Sheth Matubhai Kasanbhai Solicitor Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya a public meeting will be held at Brahma Nivas to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. to condole the death of the late Mr. Naranji Thakur.

THE NORTH KANARA G.S.B. CO-OPERATIVE BANK

A meeting of the Members of the North Kanara G.S.B. Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bank's premises at Sokabai Building.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. in the premises of Maratha High School, Opera House, to discuss the question of welfare of the compounders. Dr. P. D. Khanolkar, M.B.B.S., will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The special meeting of the General Body of the Bombay National Guards will be held to-day (Sunday), at Congress House at 8-30 p.m.

A TALK TO YOUTHS

A public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at the club hall, Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari, by Mr. N. G. Nadkarni, B. Ag. on 'A Talk to Youths', under the auspices of the Jogeshwari Literary Club, when Mr S. G. Warty will preside.

LAL BAWTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

The Annual General Meeting of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank, at 3 p.m.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA MANDAL

A meeting of the Hindi Pracharak Mandal of the Hindi Prachar Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gokhale Education Society High School, (Badamwadi) opposite Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Sadhu Shri Laldasji will give Kirtan in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m (S.T.)

Subject:—"Life of Sudama".

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

The Samaj will celebrate the "Vasantotsava" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 in the evening at its premises in New Bhatwadi St. Dhun Mansion Girgaum Dr. Moses The Mayor of Bombay will preside and give away the certificates to the successful candidates in First Aid Examination.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on "Bhagwan Buddha On Questions of Speculation in Philosophy"

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and members of the Managing Committee for the year 1938.

SARASWATI VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Saraswati Volunteer Corps will be held at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.—

1 To adopt the Managing Committee's Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1937.

2 To elect 3 members of the Managing Committee in place of those retiring.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND NOTES

Mr. Lalkaka has offered a blank canvas, to be sold on behalf of the Fund for not less than Rs. 500, on which he will paint a portrait of the purchaser.

The European Water Polo Association are holding their annual Quadrangular Tournament at the Back Bay Baths towards the end of this month and have decided to give the whole of the proceeds to the Fund.

Bombay Municipal Corporation

There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the 4th April.

The April meeting of the Corporation will be held on Thursday, the 7th April 1938, at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

IMPROVEMENT OF WORLI CHAWLS

Minister Nurie Opens Reading Room And Switches On First Electric Light

(From A Correspondent)
BOMBAY Saturday.

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at the Kamgar Nagar (the new Workers' Colony at D. D. Chawls, Worli), on Friday evening when the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, declared open the first Free Reading Room and switched on the first instalment of electric illumination for the chawls, under the scheme sanctioned by the Bombay Legislatures a few days ago.

Prominent among those present were Dr. Govande, Mr. T. R. Bolan, Rao Bahadur Jagtap, Executive Engineer in charge of the Department, Mr. R. S. Chaven, Manager of the Department, and Mr. Marathey, Social Welfare Officer.

The volunteers of the Kamgar Nagar Sevak Sangh, presented a guard of honour to the Minister. The Minister declared open the reading room in chawl No. 44. The furniture for the reading room was gifted by the well-knonwn firm of Gujarat Furniture Works.

A public meeting was held later, at the Jamboree Maidan. The Hon. Minister assured the worker-residents of the Chawls that their welfare would be the concern of the Government, Mr. Chavan, the Manager also spoke.

The Minister was then garlanded among others by a Harijan of the local Health Staff on behalf of the Harijan in the Departments.

The function terminated with the singing of Vande Matram.

Children also cheered the Hon Minister for the new lights.

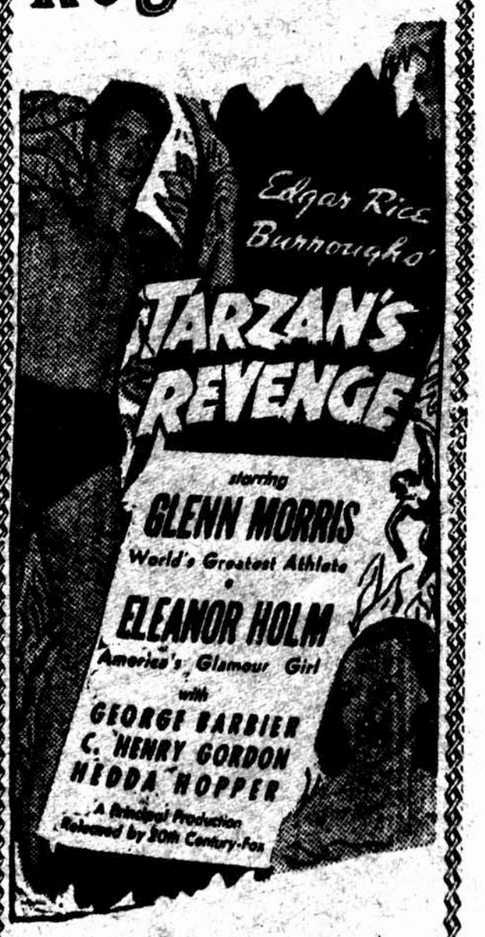
SUBURBAN LOCAL BOARD

Last Day For Submitting Applications Extended To April 5

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Suburban Dist. Congress Committee writes:—

As the final roll of voters for the Suburban District Local Board, will be published on the 4th April and not on the 2nd April, as previously announced, the last date for submission of the applications by the prospective candidates is extended by a day i.e. to 5th April 1938. Candidates may send their applications till the evening of the 5th inst., to Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar, 10th Road, Khar.

Regal Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.



Also the GRAND NATIONAL
—All the thrills of the Race!

Aga Khan Hockey

Hockey Musings— By Short-Corner

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT—SOME MATCHES—SEASON PASSES—WOMEN'S HOCKEY—AN UMPIRE CENSURED—B. P. H. A. REPORT AND ELECTION

As time passes onwards the interest in this year's tournament is increasing. The first out-station team to make it's appearance was the Brijraj Young Men, and incidentally, the first to be eliminated. The G. I. P. their conquerors, owe their victory to Tellis, who gave a fine display, in a new position, viz., at inside-left. The victors do not, to me, seem a team who are at all likely to win the cup. I wonder if they could survive the next round against Bangalore Indians.

The "Times of India" were hard hit by the Tournament Committee when they were made to play five times in a week—twice against Bombay Gymkhana, twice against Telephone Co. and then against the Bhagwant Club, Tikangarh—all strenuous games. That the "Times" lost to the visitors was nothing surprising but it is great credit they fought so well against a team that gave us an eye-opener, as regards combination, ball-control and stick-work. What they lacked was finish but that should come, as they settle down to local conditions.

IS IT TRUE?

But is it a fact, that three of the players of the Bhagwant Club have been debarred from playing in tournaments by their Provincial Association? If this is so; what's the Committee going to do? For the honour of the Aga Khan, some action must be taken. As the matter, I learn, is "sub-judice". I will not dwell further on the question.

CONQUERORS CONQUERED

The conquerors of the Bombay University, the B. R. A. S. Club, were conquered by the second up-country team that appeared, The Poona United. For a united team, this combination was a poor one and their display was not encouraging. It was only in the extra period of play that they did anything worth mentioning, scoring thrice.

KIRKEE ORDNANCE v. POLICE

Neither the Kirkee Ordnance nor the Police gave a display that could mark them out as teams, likely to make a bid for the Cup. The Police started well, scoring twice with the wind in their faces but the Ordnance did the same in the second half of play.

The playing of Adams in the Police team, for the first time was not a right move, so also Roane going in at inside-left and Shanker moving out to inside-right did not improve matters. I have seen the Police do a lot better.

H. Brewin, the eldest of the Brewin brothers, played well, indeed, in the all-important position, but Roy Brewin did not impress. Harris, "The Rest" Cricketer, proved that he could score, even at hockey. He cleared very well, intercepted in time, and displayed fine stick-work.

NO MORE SEASON TICKETS

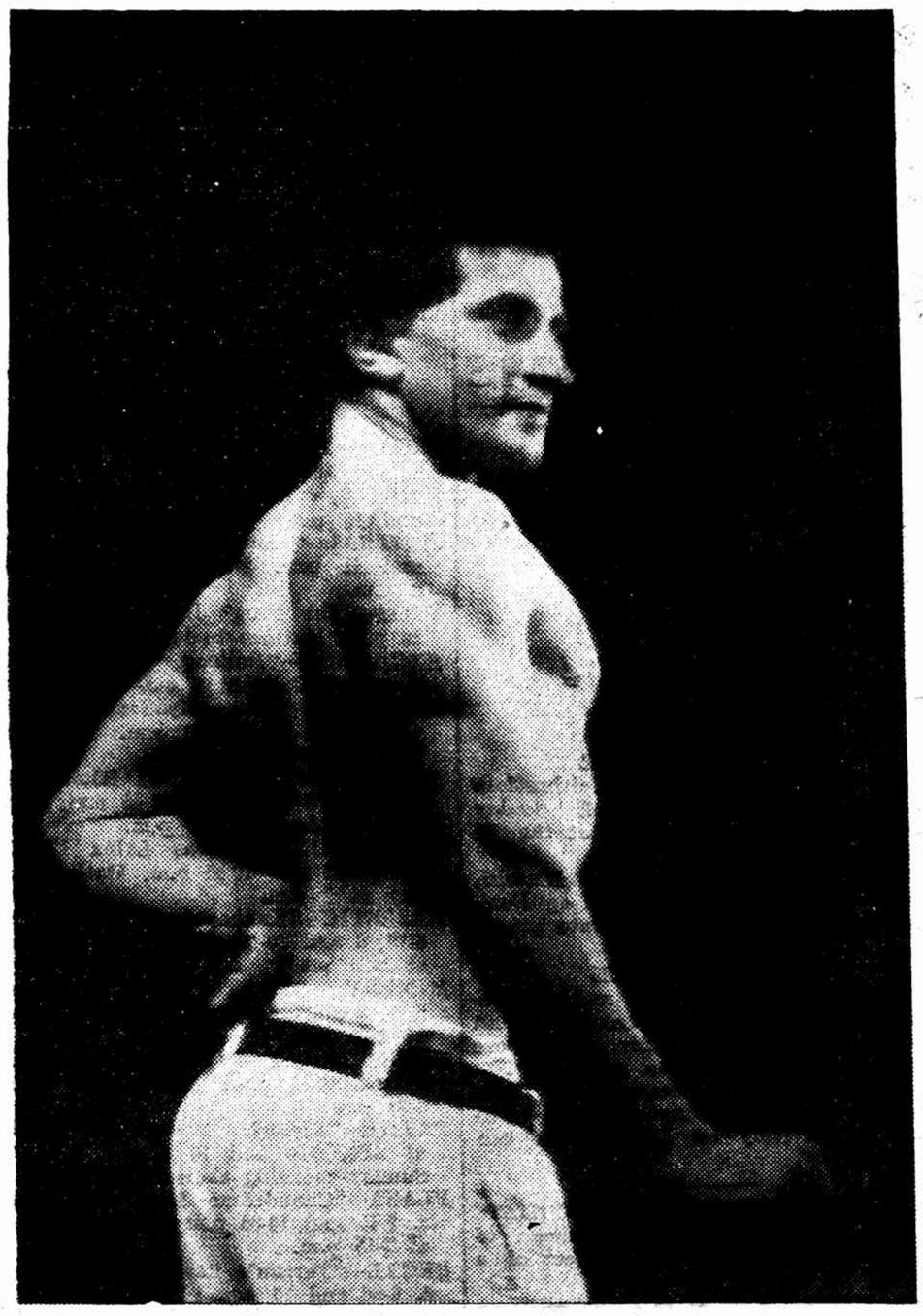
This is the first year when no season tickets are available in the middle of the tournament and that, too, in the second enclosure. I believe, the Aga Khan Committee print a certain number of passes and no more (300 I am told). In the past all have never been sold out but this year there is a heavy demand. But I do not see any reason why more tickets could not be printed and issued. Many have waited for pay-day to come to purchase passes and now they find they will have to buy tickets for 18 days at As. 9 per day. If there was a limited number of passes, this should have been made known to the public but to deprive many of getting them at this stage is a pity! Will the Gymkhana consider the pockets of many and issue season passes?

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

It has never been in my line to dwell on Women's Hockey, particularly because, the B. P. H. A. care more for the fair sex, than for our Juniors. I do not mean Women's Hockey should not be encouraged, but it should not be given preference over a more important matter as Junior Hockey. To-day, I am struck, by the way Women's Hockey has been going on for the past fortnight, at the B. P. H. A. ground. First, the Aga Khan Tournament was allowed to interfere with the progress of the League and now there are no Umpires sent out and even the Secretary does not take the interest he used to. Instead the Aga Khan Tournament is of more importance. Of course, it is. Then stop, the League, but let not the women have to play without Umpires and to the empty stands.

B. P. H. A. ELECTIONS

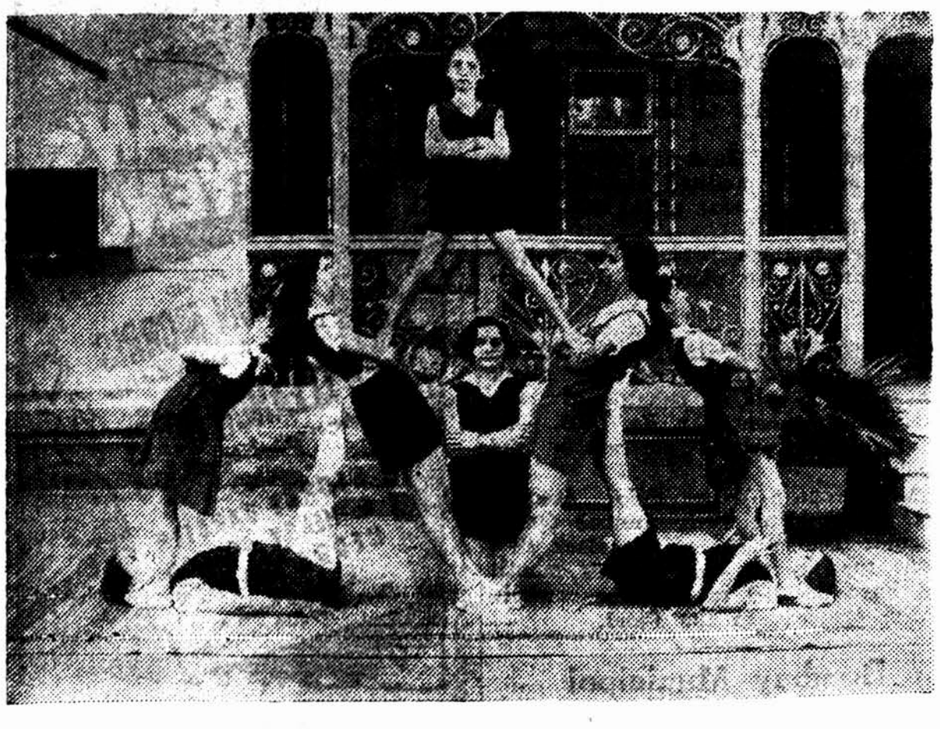
It would be a matter of public interest, if the election results of the B. P. H. A. Umpires' Board is published in the Press. The election is by ballot, but the result should be made known to all, particularly members, giving the successful and unsuccessful members. This is necessary as long as the ballot papers are opened at Committee meetings and not a General Meeting. It was some time ago that the Umpires' Board Election was held but everyone is in the dark about the result. How many votes did each receive? If all this is made known, a heavy burden will have been removed from the minds of all members.



Mr. T. H. Sarkari, Physical Culture Expert and Head of "Sarkari's Health Home". Mr. Sarkari and the pupils of his "Health Home" are staging a Physical Culture display to-day at 9-30 a.m. in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

A Bombay Wedding: Karkaria-Dadachanji

Allbless Bag, Bombay, was tastefully decorated on Friday evening, on the occasion of the wedding that took place there and that cemented in closer bonds two well-known priestly families, Dadachanji and Karkaria. The bride was Miss Banno, a daughter of Khan Saheb Manek Hormasji Dadachanji, a well-known journalist and social worker. The bridegroom was Mr. Hoshang, the son of Erwad Kaikobad E. Karkaria, an officiating priest of Ashburner's Agiari, Khetwadi. About 1,500 guests, including several knights, doctors and lawyers, responded to the invitations of both the parties. A feature of the function was that the marriage was solemnised by Dasturji Kekobad Meherjirana, the High Priest of Navsari, who specially came down to Bombay for the celebration.



Girl pupils of Mr. Sarkari's "Health Home" in one of their charming items.

A weighting supporting feat

Labour & Immediate Future

Social Insurance, Minimum Wage & Hours Of Work, Good Housing Are Immediate Demands: Socialism Is Labour's Goal

BY N. M. JOSHI, M.L.A.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM IS THE PROBLEM OF GIVING TO THE WORKING CLASSES A HUMAN STANDARD OF LIFE AND WORK AND ASSIGNING THEM THEIR PROPER PLACE AS FREE AND EQUAL PARTNERS IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE COUNTRY.

THE HOURS OF WORK ARE LONG AND THE LIQUOR SHOP IS HIS ONLY PLACE OF RECREATION. HE HAS NO EDUCATION. HE IS EXPLOITED NOT ONLY BY HIS EMPLOYER, BUT BY THE MONEY-LENDER, THE SHOP-KEEPER, THE PRIEST AND QUACKS OF VARIOUS KINDS. HE IS DEEP IN DEBT. IN SICKNESS AND DURING UNEMPLOYMENT HE IS NEGLECTED, AND HIS OLD AGE IS UNPROVIDED FOR.

THE BROAD FEATURE OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF INDIAN LABOUR IS ITS EXTREMELY LOW STANDARD OF LIFE. ON ACCOUNT OF MEAGRE WAGES THE INDIAN LABOURER IS ILL-FED AND ILL-CLAD. HE LIVES IN HOVELS AND IN INSANITARY AREAS.

Conditions of work in factories and mines being regulated by law, are improving slowly, though they are not up to Western standards. We have a law providing compensation for injuries or death caused by accidents. In some provinces the law provides maternity benefits to women workers in factories. The law regarding the recovery of debts has also been changed, giving some relief from the creditors. The Payment of Wages Act regulates the method of payment of wages though not the amount of wages.

These pieces of legislation are useful, but they touch only the fringe of the main problem.

Social Insurance Needed

This is the present position. I shall now turn to state some of the important improvements needed to be made in the immediate future, and the means and methods of securing them.

In the programme of labour legislation that yet remains to be undertaken, I would give first place to legislation for the establishment of a system of social insurance for giving protection to the working classes during sickness, unemployment and after retirement.

The necessity for such a provision exists in the case of all workers, including the agricultural wage-earners, but in the case of the industrial worker the need is greater, as he is cut off from his village and land and the surroundings in which he was born and bred, and as he loses the advantage of the joint family system which affords some protection to those who live in the villages.

Various arguments have been used to show either that there is no present need for the establishment of such a system or that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of establishing it. It is said that the industrial worker can go back and does go back to his village during his sickness, unemployment and after retirement. It is true that, on account of the absence of any system of social insurance, the industrial worker goes to the village, but by going there he not only does not receive any protection against his difficulties, but he adds to the privations of his family which is already starving.

It is said that a system of social insurance is generally based upon some contribution to be paid by the worker and that th wages in India are so low that it is cruel to ask him to spare some money for contribution towards a social insurance fund. But if the wages in India are low, the worker is not against the increase of wages, and if he is given an alternative between making a small contribution towards social insurance and going without any protection, he will prefer the former.

It is said that for health insurance there are not enough doctors in India, and that the administration of a social insurance fund is costly. I do not deny that there will be some administrative difficulties to be overcome, but they will be overcome in our country as they were overcome in other countries.

It is said that in Great Britain the beginning of a system of social insurance was made by the trade unions and that the State took up the work only later on, and so in India, too, the trade unions should take up this work first. But when the trade unions in the European countries undertook this work, the State did not recognise it as part of its duty, but we are living in an age when no State will refuse to admit its responsibility in this matter.

Don't Delay

My view is that there is no valid reason for delaying the establishment of a system of social insurance in India; and a beginning, however modest, has to be made. We may first establish a social insurance fund for the employees of a few select industries and gradually extend the system to others.

From among several kinds of insurance such as health insurance, unemployment insurance and old age pensions, we may begin with any one of the three and gradually take up the others. One essential feature of a system of social insurance is that it must be compulsory, as experience of Western countries shows that a voluntary system is taken advantage of only by the well-paid workers. Secondly it must be administered by the State and not by individual employers. In the latter case, the worker becomes tied down to one industrial establishment, and his ability to secure better wages is consequently weakened.

Minimum Wage

The second item in the programme is legislation for fixing minimum living wage in all industries. In India wages are very low even in organised industries, and if they are to be gradually increased by peaceful methods, it can only be done by creating a machinery for fixing a minimum living wage.

In Great Britain and other European countries, legislation for creating machinery for fixing minimum wages was first applied to unorganised and sweated industries, but even there the tendency now is to extend the application even to some organised industries.

Recently, America has gone much further by fixing minimum wage in such a highly organised industry as the textile industry.

Hours Of Work

The question of the regulation of the hours of work is equally important. At present the hours of work are regulated by law only in industrial undertakings which come under the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act. Generally speaking the Indian Factories Act has laid down a maximum of 54 hours a week and 10 hours a day, and the Indian Mines Act a maximum of 54 hours a week and 9 hours a day for underground work, and 10 hours a day for surface work. These hours are too long for the worker to work efficiently.

Even in Europe where the hours of work are much shorter than in India, the need for still further reduction of hours is admitted, and France has recently fixed the maximum hours of work at 40. India must try to fall in line with the rest of the world by quick stages. I would recommend that steps should be immediately taken to reduce the maximum weekly hours from 54 to 48.

Proper Housing

The provision of proper housing must also be immediately undertaken. Some of the slums in Indian industrial cities and towns are worse than anywhere else.

In Bombay, on an average, there are five persons living in one room not exceeding 100 square feet. Steps must be immediately taken to demolish the slums and erect properly lighted and ventilated rooms in their place. Any further growth of slums should be prevented by the provision of proper building regulations and town planning acts.

Compulsory Education

Lastly, I would advocate the establishment of a system of compulsory primary education as being an essential part of labour welfare.

The need for this reform is universally recognised, but financial difficulties are pleaded as an excuse. But financial resources are dependent upon industrial productivity which, in its turn, largely depends upon education. Therefore, to delay education on financial grounds is to move in a vicious circle.

Ministers' Conference Needed

Let us now consider how this legislative programme is to be carried out. Both Central and Provincial Legislatures have now been given concurrent powers of legislation on a great many labour issues.

In the case of industries which are competitive in nature, legislation which restricts output or throws a financial burden on the industry will be less objectionable if undertaken by the Central Legislature. But under a system of Provincial autonomy, the Central Government will hesitate to undertake legislation of this kind, especially when it throws financial burden on the provincial treasuries. Also, under the Constitution, the Provincial Governments being based on a wider franchise, are more likely to be persuaded than the Central to undertake labour legislation.

If, therefore, Central legislation is found to be difficult, those of the Provincial Governments which are progressive need not hesitate to undertake legislation in their provinces. Progress made in one province is bound to hasten progress in other provinces by the pressure of public opinion.

In order to facilitate the working out of a common programme, I would suggest that a Conference of all the Provincial Labour Ministers may be called without delay. In any case, as there are at present Congress Ministries in seven provinces working under one national party, concerted action in this matter should not be difficult, at least so far as these provinces are concerned.

Representation On Legislatures

Improvement of Labour conditions in this direction will necessarily depend a great deal on the kind of representation that labour obtains on the various legislative bodies. In the Federal Legislative Assembly ten seats have now been provided for labour, while in the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, labour is accorded six seats in Madras, seven in Bombay, eight in Bengal, three each in the U. P., the Punjab and Bihar, two in the C. P., four in Assam, one in Orissa and one in Sind.

While this increased representation marks an advance on the previous position, it cannot yet be said that labour's claims in this respect have been fully recognised. In addition to their demand that they should be given further representation on all legislative bodies commensurate with their numerical strength and the importance of the economic function which they perform, the Indian working classes will not be satisfied until adult franchise is established even for general constituencies.

Unless these reforms are speedily adopted, it will become increasingly difficult for the working classes to retain their faith in the efficacy of parliamentary methods of agitation for redressing their grievances.

Side by side with this, labour will have to set its own house in order and efforts must be made to improve and extend the trade union organisation by increasing its membership and making it actively interested in its work. Both employers and Government must ungrudingly recognize the place of trade

(Continued on Page 34)

Shortsighted Policy Of Government

Vital Question Of India's Industrial Development Ignored

SIR R. M. CHINOY CRITICISES 'LAISSEZ FAIRE' ATTITUDE OF GOVT.

Expression Of Genuine Sympathy With Indian Aspirations Urged

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The eleventh session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry opened this morning. A large number of delegates attended.

Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, the retiring President, who addressed the session, in the course of his speech, said:—

The year has been a continued tale of our helplessness in matters with which our industries were intimately connected and in the deliberations of which we expected our Government to give us their confidence and ourselves to reciprocate it, particularly when the negotiations are with a foreign country. During the negotiations with the Government of Japan for the conclusion of a trade agreement, the Government of India failed to maintain a constant contact with industrial and agricultural interests which were mainly to be affected under the terms of the agreement. In fact, the non-official advisers felt that full advantage was not taken by Government of their knowledge and experience, which resulted in the lack of proper appreciation of some of the difficulties facing the indigenous cotton textile industry and the cotton grower.

SERIOUS COMPETITION FROM JAPAN

During these negotiations with the Government of Japan, it was expected that the Government of India would give their serious consideration to the position of indigenous minor industries which had developed in recent years behind the customs tariff and which were meeting severe competition at the hands of Japanese imports. Their usual 'laissez faire' attitude came in the way of taking any initiative in negotiating this agreement. They instituted a departmental inquiry to examine the claims of these minor industries and even though investigations reached a mature stage, the inquiry was suspended on the plea that in view of the Sino-Japanese conflict, imports from Japan were not in a position to offer competition to indigenous products.

It is really a matter of regret that such a shortsighted policy should be followed by Government on a question vital to the development of small industries in India. There is an insistent demand by the commercial interests asking Government to resume the inquiry and I trust that Government will be well advised to resume it at an early date.

The recently announced exchange of notes between the Government of South Africa and India, under which a temporary "modus vivendi" is provided for the most-favoured-nation treatment, has given some cause to the Indian commercial community for consideration. In spite of the issue of another 'communique' by Government, the commercial community is still in the dark about the full implications of this agreement. To remove all grounds for suspicion and doubt, the Government would have done well in consulting the commercial community prior to the conclusion of this agreement.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Indo-British trade negotiations are being protracted for an unreasonably long period and the distressing feature of these negotiations is the policy of Government keeping the general public and the industrial and commercial interests entirely in the dark as regards the course of these negotiations. It exhibits lack of confidence on either side, and I fail to understand what insurmountable difficulties could stand in the way of these two Governments for negotiating an agreement on a really fair and equitable basis.

The Government of the United Kingdom were able to negotiate, in the past, bilateral trade agreements with a number of Empire and non-Empire countries within a far shorter period than the one now required, for concluding a trade agreement with India, and one is likely to suggest that His Majesty's Government are unwilling to offer a square deal to the Government of India, preferring to reap the advantage of preferential tariff granted to them under the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

I would request Government to accept the reasonable suggestion put forward by the public and the commercial community that all such agreements should be submitted to the Central Legislature for ratification. Such a course will afford ample opportunities to discuss the pros and cons of such agreements.

Continuing he said:—

With the introduction of the Government of India Act, it was expected that our relations with His Majesty's Government would continue to progress towards realisation of that partnership which exists between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing units of the Empire. To me, it seems, they have gone the other way, and in support of my contention I would like you to examine the two important arrangements arrived at between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India on the question of mechanisation of British units and the maintenance of six escort ships for the naval defence of Indian ports. The Government have not given any reasons for the termination of a long-standing arrangement under which, with a payment of £100,000 to His Majesty's Government, the latter were responsible for the naval defence of India.

"UNFATHOMABLE COMMITMENT"

We cannot, therefore, congratulate the Government of India on their commitment, as they have committed this country to unknown and unfathomable liabilities without securing for the Indian Legislature the right to control and to Indianise the Indian navy. I must strongly protest against such commitments in the very first year of the partial operation of the Government of India Act without consulting the country.. With all the sincerity and emphasis at my command, I would submit that the time has come when His Majesty's Government should show their genuine sympathy with Indian aspirations by allowing this country greater freedom than forcing her to comply with certain arrangements between the two countries.

Reviewing the events nearer home, it is really a matter of congratulation that the provinces are ushered, under the Government of India Act, into an autonomous existence. They are now administered by popularly elected Ministries and in no less than seven provinces the administration is controlled by Congress Ministers. Provincial Autonomy should give fairly ample scope to the Ministries to adopt measures for the betterment of the economic condition of the agriculturists.

TRANSPORT QUESTION

Road transport at present is entirely within the sphere of Provincial administration, and it cannot be denied that the competition which is at present being offered by motor transport is responsible to some extent for the grant of greater facilities and concessional freight rates by the Railway Administration. The rate structure of our railways ought to be thoroughly overhauled to meet the growing needs of the agriculturist, and the industrialist, as is being done in other industrialised countries.

After referring to the measures to help industries in the provinces, he continued:—

The Government of Madras have recently enacted law to give relief on debt to the agriculturist. It has received the assent of the Governor-General and is thus put on the Statute Book. While appreciating the anxiety of the Provincial Governments to give tangible proof of their regard for the welfare of the ryots, I personally feel that mere relief from past liabilities is not going to make the agriculturist immune from future liabilities. In fact, no law on the Statute Book is going to give him real relief as long as he has a deficit family budget to face every year and as long as he does not get real value for his efforts and labour.

I need not refer here to a number of measures adopted by the Government of the United Kingdom either by way of bounty, subsidy, high tariff walls or refund of duties under drawbacks rules for the protection and progress of their industries. Such conditions, such watchfulness, such ever-increasing helpfulness of the Government, are conspicuous by their absence in India. On the other hand, it is known to every Indian how the decisions of the Government of India on the Tariff Board enquiries are inspired, controlled and sometimes dictated by higher and interested quarters in England. I, therefore, only submit for the very careful consideration of all the Provincial Governments that in their anxiety to secure more finances from the Central Exchequer, they should not even indirectly be a party to give a setback to the development of our industries and thus to dry up the very source from which they expect abundance of finance for the nation-building departments.

THREE RESOLUTIONS PASSED

After the adoption of the annual report three resolutions moved from the Chair were adopted. The first, which related to the development of Empire shipping, urged that in any such scheme steps should be taken to secure an equitable and legitimate share to Indian shipping, to secure to India the right to enact maritime legislation on the same basis as the Dominions, and to encourage the expansion of Indian shipping in her own overseas trade.

The second resolution considered that several recommendations of the Wedgwood Committee were unacceptable, particularly that relating to the question of company management of railways, and trusted that the Government of India would not accept them. It also protested against the enhancement of freight rates, and expressed the opinion that any scheme of co-ordination of road and rail transport should not be allowed to restrict or hamper the growth of motor transport.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan moved a resolution advocating the need of proper industrial research for the utilization of the economic resources of the country and recommending that the Industrial Research Bureau should have a larger element of non-official representation.

Mr. G. N. Bannerjee, supporting the resolution, pointed out that whatever little had been done in the field of industrial research had been done in an academical and haphazard fashion, without recourse to any scientific economic survey.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

The next resolution was moved by Lala Shri Ram on economic planning. It urged that the Government of India should take the initiative, in collaboration with Provincial Governments, to devise suitable machinery for reviewing the development of industries and for evolving a well laid out plan for their systematic expansion.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, who supported the resolution, stressed that the most effective way of achieving the object in view was the institution of industrial advisory boards by Provincial Governments and the initiation of scientific inquiries about new industries by them in their respective jurisdictions, with the collaboration of the Government of India.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi also supported the resolution, which was then passed

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji moved a resolution emphasising the imperative necessity of co-ordination of factory and labour legislation in the different provinces so as to make it uniform and to prevent any unfair competition between industries located in different provinces and urging that Central and Provincial Governments should bear their fair share of expenditure on labour welfare work instead of imposing the whole burden on the industries.

The resolution was supported by Sardar Inder Singh and passed.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta moved the next resolution regretting the decision of the Government of India to suspend the departmental inquiry instituted by them with regard to the condition of small industries as affected by Japanese competition, asking the Government of India to take steps for the resumption of the inquiry and urging upon them the necessity of having a permanent machinery to keep watch on the difficulties of small industries from foreign competition and to recommend to them immediate measures for their adequate protection.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta moved a resolution viewing with great concern the increasing deterioration

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TANSA = Life-Blood Of Bombay

(BY K. A. DeVITRE, B. COM.)

Fourteen lakhs of people would die of thirst if enemies were to blow up Tansa Dam in times of war. It has never occurred to people of Bombay what their fate would be if water-supply were to be cut off. People would die like rats. Plague and Pestilence would be raging like an inferno.

The Tansa Lake is a marvel of British engineering feat to create an artificial lake of 6 square miles capable of holding water to the tune of 5,000 billion gallons is an undertaking worthy of the gods. And what is most surprising is the fact that the idea was mooted out as early as 1886 when Tansa area must have been an impenetrable jungle full of wild beasts. Even at the present moment one gets plenty of wild game, and panthers and tigers are not rarities.

Tansa is one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. It took five years to build and cost Rs. 15,000,000 which is quite insignificant, looking to the benefits it has conferred on Bombay public. It is problematic whether Bombay would have risen to its present position of eminence but for Tansa lake. The population of Bombay is increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1921 it was 11 lakhs and in 1931 it was 14 lakhs and there is every possibility that the figure might reach 20 lakhs by next Census.

The site of Lake Tansa reflects well upon the ingenuity of the Britishers who made such an appropriate choice that, though the demand has trebled in the last 40 years, yet it is capable of attending to it, and that too in spite of the fact that present supply of water comes to 21,000,000 gallons per day.

Tansa—the main source of Bombay's water supply—is situated some 70 miles from Bombay. The road leading to it, though full of dirt and dust, is tolerably well and does not present great difficulty to experienced drivers. Upto Athgao station the road is the Bombay-Agra Road and from thence the road bifurcates into a small strip hedged in between trees and grass. As one approaches Tansa the road gets narrower till there is hardly sufficient space for an ordinary bus to pass through.

The Pipe Line

After leaving Thana all along the road, one comes across the Pipe Line which brings water to Bombay. These pipe lines are 55 miles long, which, taking into consideration the desolate nature of the country side through which it passed, must have taxed to the breaking point all the resources of which human beings are capable.

There are four main pipe lines, two of which have a diameter of 72" and the recently installed other two are 6 ft. in diameter. So, the new pipe lines laid down to cope with the increase in population are so big that a man of 7 ft. could easily walk through them.

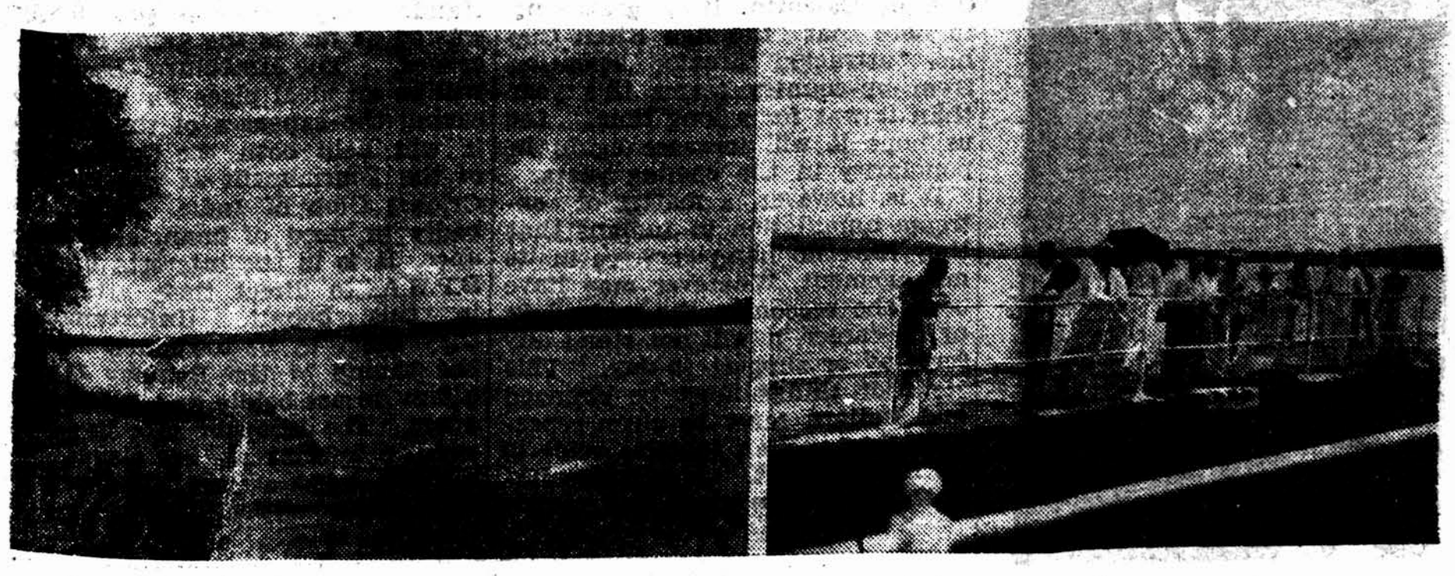
TANSA OVERFLOWING IN A MIGHTY WATERFALL.

A deep valley surrounded on three sides by mountains (serving as natural walls) has enabled the engineers to built a big wall, thus forming a hollow rectangular in which is gathered, the rainfall. The rain-fall in Tansa catchment area is over 120 inches and hence it is no wonder that this artificial hollow is filled upto brink by heavy rain during the monsoon.

The Overflow

The wall which enables the collection of water is 10 ft. thick and extends over 1 1|2 miles and reaches a height of 54 ft. This big impenetrable wall is divided into two compartments—one compartment being 4 ft. lower than the other one, with the result that when the annual rainfall is above average the lake overflows and the water precipitates in water-fall formation from the lower embankment. The idea is to lessen undue pressure on the wall. This overflow, especially during September and October, is a sight which would awe any man. It is a miniature Niagara. To witness a fall half a mile long hurtling down a precipe of 54 ft is a sight one never forgets.

A trip to Tansa is worth all the trouble and expense. Though the motor journey of 70 miles is rather tedious, one feels fully compensated when one sees this marvellous piece of engineering feat in the very heart of a desolate country-side.



Left:—Tansa Lake, admeasuring 6 sq. miles, as seen from Hydraulic Engineer's bungalow.
Right:—Second embankment serving as buffer for the onrushing water flowing through the sluices.

HEROES' DAY

The Fuehrer's leaning to self-dramatisation caused him to choose Heroes' Day, celebrated annually in March 1935, he reintroduced conscription. In 1936 on the same day he ordered the German army to march into the Rhineland.

Though it can hardly be said to be deliberate timing which enabled him to keep the day this year in Linz the coincidence has not passed unnoticed Future Heros' Days will certainly be noted in the European Chancelleries as particularly dangerous.

Italians who are within earshot of the Germans on the Brenner may also feel uncomfortable when they hear their neighbours singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles". For the sixth line in this national song claims German dominaion "from the Etsch unto the Belt.". (The Italian name for the Etsch is the Adige, which, as the result of the Peace Treaty, now lies entirely in Italian territory).

This valley of the Southern Tyrol contains 212,000 Alpine Germans out of a total population of 260,000

700 GUESTS AT CAT'S BIRTHDAY

Seven hundred guests attended a party given at Seneca Falls, New York, to celebrate the 23rd birthday of Tommy Clark, a yellow cat.

Tommy is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and this was the third party given for him by the Elks. His seat of honour at the table was a basket trimmed in purple and white—the Elk colours.

Just before the party began Tommy opened his first bank account. A woman gave him a birthday present of an account with a deposit of four shillings.

Other gifts included a soft pillow and a bow tie.—Reuter.

FROM A LETTER IN THE "DAILY MIRROR"

Over the week-end a lot of English people have been getting very righteous about the whole sad business. But there is one point we ought to remember. Austria has sbeen raped by Germany; but England was among those countries who, in the villainous hotchpotch of Versailles, tore Austria's clothes off.

We have every reason to be sorry; but no reason whatever to be smug.

FROM THE "DAILY MIRROR"

Look at the beauty of your thighs, at the classic curves of your legs, as they tapper and tapper just as the stems of a flower.

There can be no self-deception between you and yourself when you are standing in the nude.

You see yourself as God made you. You can't help but be awed by the beauty of His work.

Colours For Happiness

Do you want your marriage to be a success? Then you must make sure that your wife has furnishings of the right colour in the home.

Such is the view of Mr. J Deighton Patmore, the grandson of Coventry Patmore, the poet, who in medical circles is known as "the magician of light and colour."

A well-known actor who had recently married admitted to him that his marriage was a failure. Mr. Patmore asked to see the colour scheme of their home.

"It was obvious at a glance," he says, "what was the cause. The riot of different colours was enough to have set any woman's nerves on edge."

He put the colour scheme right, and the marriage proved a success.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The annual report of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, with the statement of accounts, has come to my hands. I can hardly call them satisfactory. The financial position of the Association is almost precarious—with a debt of about Rs. 1,750 hanging over its head. The only redeeming feature of the report is the increase in the number of clubs and Gymkhanas affiliated to it and the enhancement in the number of Tournaments managed by it. It is rather amusing to read the following remarks of the Chairman of the Managing Committee in the said report:—

HARDLY COMPLIMENTARY!

"In presenting the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1937, I have again to draw serious attention to Expenditure exceeding Income. The chief reasons for this are that the League expenses are still considerably higher than League receipts, while Ground expenses necessarily continue to make inroads into revenue. I also direct attention that economy should be effected in printing and stationery. The amount of Rs 2,247 owing to Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Company for works on the Association ground is shown in this year's accounts, against which a payment has been made of Rs. 500 to date. It is imperative that four Committees bear all items of expenditure in mind when framing arrangements for the coming season so that the Association's finances are cronsiderably strengthened."

Summerhays might have saved himself and his Committee if he had acted on his own advice last year!

MANAGING COMMITTEE

However, let it pass. In course of this article I propose to make a few useful suggestions which, I feel, would not only strengthen the financial position of the B. P. H. A. but would also improve the sporting conditions in this city. Frst of all, it is necessary that the Managing Committee of the B.P.H.A. should be completely overhauled. It is an unwieldy body for a Sporting Association—with as many as twenty-two members on the Committee! The number should be reduced to fifteen or sixteen at the most. Then I notice from the list of attendances that there are several members who take little or no active interest in the institution. Such members are better left out than allowed to unnecessarily burden the show. It does not seem to be a very representative body either. Some interests are over-weighted for no ostensible reason. These defects should be remedied at the next elections, so that it may create greater confidence and respect among the public.

THE LEAGUE TOURNAMENTS

Next I would refer to the League Tournaments which are costing the Association more money than they can shoulder at present. It would be a wise policy to restrict the number of divisions and teams to reasonable proportions. If a Northern Division were formed and some of the teams were diverted to that direction, pressure will be reduced considerably at the centre. The Indian Football League ground at Parel which has been purchased by the St. Xavier's College, has now been beautifully laid out by the College authorities and they have erected a grand-stand too. I have no doubt the Parel Sporting Club who had been running two or three tournaments on that ground before, would jump at the opportunity to revive their tournaments there. It will also help to enhance interest in that area.

QUESTION OF GROUNDS

Then there is the question of management of the League matches. Instead of spreading them over a long period as is being done at present, it would be better to concentrate them on a shorter period. Hockey should have a definite and clear cut season as in cricket, football and other games. If it is allowed to collide with cricket or football season it is bound to suffer. The question, therefore, arises as to how to manage this. The shortage of playing grounds in Bombay is a severe handicap to all. Still I am constrained to remark that even the grounds available are not fully utilised.

For instance during the hockey season the Cooperage ground remains practically idle and in the football season similar is the condition with the Association ground. There seems to be a total absence of co-operation between the controlling bodies of these two games. It does more harm than good to the games and the bodies concerned. Efforts should be made to bring peace between these two Associations so that sport in Bombay may prosper and reap greater benefit from them.

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

It is a matter of keen satisfaction to me—as it must be to the B.P.H.A.—that the Provincial Hockey Championship Tournament inaugurated by them this season proved to be a great success. It is true up-country teams did not compete in it and it was purely a local affair. Nonetheless it received excellent support from the teams and the hockey-going public. Low gate charges were mainly responsible for it. I have every hope that the seed now sown will gradually grow into a resplendent tree before many years have elapsed. It will provide a fine source of income to the B.P.H.A. and will help to strengthen its financial structure. Proper care will have to be taken to nurse its growth.

AGA KHAN CUP

This question inevitably leads to the Aga Khan Tournament. For many a year it was regarded as the most important hockey competition in the country. But for various reasons it has lost that premier position to the Brighton Cup of Calcutta. It is gratifying to note that the Aga Khan Cup has attracted greater attention from up-country teams this year than it was for a long time. Let us hope it will increase again in popularity in the coming years.

It is, however, a matter of extreme humiliation to Indians that they have no hand or voice in its management. Whatever may have been the reason in the early days of its career, it will not stand any scrutiny or support to-day. This state of things must be changed and Indians must be given representation and an effective voice in its management. It is predominantly an Indian game and mostly taken part by them. That is a sufficient ground for their claim.

CHARITY AT HOME

In this connection it is worth-remembering that all the profits from this Tournament go out of the game—that is, some charitable institutions, the P.W.D. and the Bombay Gymkhana share it between themselves. When our sports are crying for financial aid, this should not be allowed to go on. This profit must come back to the game. It is not that I am against charity. I am all for helping the cause. But I do maintain that physical recreation and sport is as vital as any charitable cause. Prevention is better than cure, as the saying goes. If we build up healthy men and women, there will be no need for hospitals. I am sure if the Aga Khan, the donor of the Cup, is approached he will raise no objection to this proposal. Somebody should take the initiative in the matter soon.

BRABOURNE STADIUM

It will also be a wise move on the part of the Tournament Committee to stage it at the Brabourne Stadium from next year. The money that is spent to erect the stands every year is practically wasted as far as the game is concerned. The Brabourne Stadium will be an ideal place for it. While saving the expenses of the stands it will help both the Conductors of the Tournament as well as the Cricket Club of India which is badly in need of financial assistance. It is in the interests of the B.P.H.A. to direct their attention in this behalf. Unfortunately they seem to be too much under the thumb of the Bombay Gymkhana to act boldly and independently. The irony of fate in this country is that we are slaves in our own house as much in sport as in matters political.

50 MILES CYCLE RACE WINNER.

Mr. Chanbasappa R. Balgar of Jamkhindi recently won the 50-miles cycle race held in Bombay. He had won 42 miles cycling race at Dharwar, his time being 2 hours and 47 minutes. He was honoured by the Jamkhindi public and received many prizes and medals.

NO PAPRIKA FAMINE

The war in Spain has completely destroyed the paprika industry of the country which has been the world supply for centuries. The familiar red pepper of our dinner tables comes from the fruit of the red pepper family and its peculiar pungency depends upon the soil and climate. No paprika famine is threatened. however since America now draws its supply from Hungary. The mills for grinding paprika in Szeged are the largest in the world. Lovers of paprika will welcome several new varieties noted for their mild, sweet flavours hitherto unknown on this side of the Atlantic. The popularity of paprika dates back to Roman times when the ransom for captured cities was sometimes paid in paprika.

MARRIED, THEN EXECUTED

With the executioner waiting and the gallows standing in the prison yard ready to hang him, a 34-year-old bandit, named Wienckowski, married his sweetheart in the prison chapel at Warsaw last month.

He had been sentenced to death here for murder and said he had promised to marry his fiancee and wished to keep his word.

Priest and gaolers wept as during the ceremony, he said: "I shall love my wife till death." The girl was refused permission to go with him to the gallows when he was executed a few hours later.

ELEPHANT'S TOOTH, 50,000 YEARS OLD

The tooth of a prehistoric elephant was unearthed in a swamp by workmen digging the foundations of the new workshops which are to be built at Chiswick for London Transport.

Close to the tooth were a few crumbling bones.

Experts of the Natural History Museum declare it to be the upper tooth of a straight-tusked elephant, and give its age as upwards of 50,000 years.

It was found 19ft. below the surface in water-logged soil, and is in almost perfect condition.

Measuring slightly over 8ins. in length, it is 5ins. high and 3 1|2ins. across. It weighs nearly 4lbs.

FIGURE-WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were thirty-seven all correct Entries. Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following thirty-seven successful competitors each getting Rupees twenty-seven only (Rs. 27.)

Bombay

MRS. HUSENABAI K. BARODAWALA,
3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

S. V. VAIRWOODE,
C/o. Anglo Siam Corporation,
Fort, BOMBAY.

S. VENKAPPA,
C/o Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co.,
111, Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MANILAL P. KAPADIA.
Arvind House,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY 4.

CHIMANLAL JAMNADAS MEHTA,
72, Anpurna Sadan,
Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY 4.

TULSIDAS JIVANDAS SURAIYA,
Gaiwady, Room No. 17.
Above Swadeshi Market,
BOMBAY.

THAKER DAMJI HIRJI,
293, Vadgadi,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 3.

VELBAI DAMJI,
293, Vadgadi,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 3.

G. De SYLVA,
C/o. Eastern Optical Co.,
Abdul Rehman St.,
BOMBAY.

MULRAJ DWARKADAS SURAIYA,
Room No. 170, 2nd floor,
Above Swadeshi Market,
Gaiwady, BOMBAY.

RAHIMTOOLA D. BANTWAWALA,
Vasaiwala Manzil, 2nd floor,
Hosiery Bazar,
BOMBAY 3.

M. P. DATE,
C/o. Mazagaon Dock Ltd.,
BOMBAY, 10.

SOBHAGAYAWANTI K. R. THAKER. DOODHAIWALLA,
Jetha Kurpal Bldg., 1st floor,
Govt. Gate Road,
Lalbag, BOMBAY, 12.

MISS K. D. BARIA,
Soona Villa,
Turner Road,
BANDRA.

S. N. MEHTA,
Rao Bahadur Ravji Sojpal, Bldg.,
Room No. 86. Near King Circle,
MATUNGA (G. I. P.)

R. N. MEHTA,
Rao Bahadur Sojpal Bldg.,
Room No. 86, Near Kings Circle,
MATUNGA, (G.I.P. Ry.)

FIGURE-WORDS COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	11
B	8
C	10
D	18
E	2
F	6
G	14
H	13
I	12
J	4
K	16
L	7
M	17
N	9
O	3
P	15
Q	1
R	5

T. K. RAO,
D/2 S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA.

T. B. RAO,
D/2, S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA.

LAXMIBAI KSHIRSAGAR,
6, Sita Sadan,
MATUNGA.

D. J. DARNAY,
224 B. Pandurang Wadi,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad

ROSHAN COOVERJI PATELL,
C/o. Cooverji D. Patell,
Laldarwaja, No. 1280.
AHMEDABAD.

ARDESHAR COOVERJI PATELL,
Laldarwaja, House No. 1280.
AHMEDABAD.

Cutch-Bhuj

FAKHRUDIN TAIYABALI,
C/o. Taiyabali Adamji,
DAROOGAR,
Vohra Bazar,
Post Anjar,
(CUTCH).

Dahanu

LAXMAN VRAJLAL VASANI,
Dahanu,
Dist. THANA.

(Hyderabad Sind)

RAM BAKASRAI MALKANI,
Rassala Road,
(Hyderabad SIND.)

Havra

VALIMOHAMAD A. SHAKOOR,
"Mazlum"
Adamji Jute Mills Ltd.,
Belurmath (HAVRA).

Kaira

JAGMOHAN KORA,
Lambi Sheri,
—KAIRA.

Kolhapur

PARSHURAM V. PHADKE,
Shukrawar,
KOLHAPUR City S. M.C.

Kathiawar

JANMOHOMAD AHMED FULWALA,
Kazi Darbar,
Bantwa (KATHIAWAR).

VOHRA ESMAILJI VALIJI SHAM,
Khanmohamad Mosezul,
DHORAJI.

KARIM KASAM & MEMON NOORMAMAD,
Kasam Gaji's Shop,
Tower Road, Chakla Bazar,
Dhoraji, (KATHIAWAR).

SHARDA CHOONILAL BHAVSAR,
Halvad Darwaja,
DHRANGADHRA, (Kathiawar).

JENABBI HASHANALI,
Abdul-Gani Shop,
Jail Road Junagadh,
(SORATH).

HIRA LAXMI L. VIBHAKER,
C/o. Nagerwada,
Junagadh, (KATHIAWAR).

Rajkot

MRS. REVASHANKER SOLANKEE,
Saddar Bazar,
RAJKOT, Civil Station.

Pardi

MOHANBHAI PEMA,
C/o. Pemabhai Ramabhai,
Pardi Station,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Sarsa

MISS SOOMANBEN J. PATELL,
C/o. J. B. Patell Bar-at-Law,
Post Sarsa Dist. ANAND.

TWO ERROR ENTRIES

Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following one hundred and eighty-six competitors with two mistakes each getting Rs. 5-5 as.

S. M. AHUJA,
Prospect Chambers,
317, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MISS VIOLET N. BARODAWALA,
3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

MISS K. D. BARODAWALA,
3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

NOMANBHAI I. BARODAWALA,
3 Attamount Road.
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

MRS. R. CODY,
22, Thoburn House,
Mereweather Road,
Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

P. B. SOONAWALA,
Allana House, No. 149,
Opp. Petit Sanatorium,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

URMILA BHAGWANDAS MERCHANT,
Sham Bhoovan,
Babulnath Road
Chowpatty, BOMBAY 7.

M. C. KOTHARI,
Simplex Concrete Works & Construction Co.,
73-75, Queens Road,
BOMBAY.

P. R. MUNGE,
Dattatraya Bldgs., 4|55,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.

NAGAR MANGA PULSETKAR,
Meher Mansion,
Cooperage Road,
BOMBAY.

HARIDAS NARSINH,
Goverdhan Bhuwan,
3rd Pasta Lane,
Colaba, BOMBAY.

BALLOO SUKHA HARIAWALA,
No. 11, Marine Lines,
Fort BOMBAY.

FAKIR MANGA,
No. 118-120, Parsee Bazar,
Fort, BOMBAY.

GOPINATH V. DESHPANDE,
C|o Messrs. Madhavji & Co.,
Dalal Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

M. B. DHONDE,
Ledger-keeper, Hindustan Construction Co.,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, BOMBAY.

(Continued On Page 30)

FACE COMPETITION

The competition this time will appeal to young as well as old, as everyone who exercises his or her power of observation and takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in the prize. It is literally earning whilst playing and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at it.

From each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, ... certain parts of the face like eyes, nose, lips, etc., are reproduced in the series on the right, numbered 1, 2, 3. They are, however, not in the same size as in the original. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective faces and fill in the coupon accordingly.

As an example, block No. 18 shows the eyes of the woman illustrated in "J". We, therefore, enter No. 18 against "J" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Ans. 8 per coupon before 20th April 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, nowever, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 20th April, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.

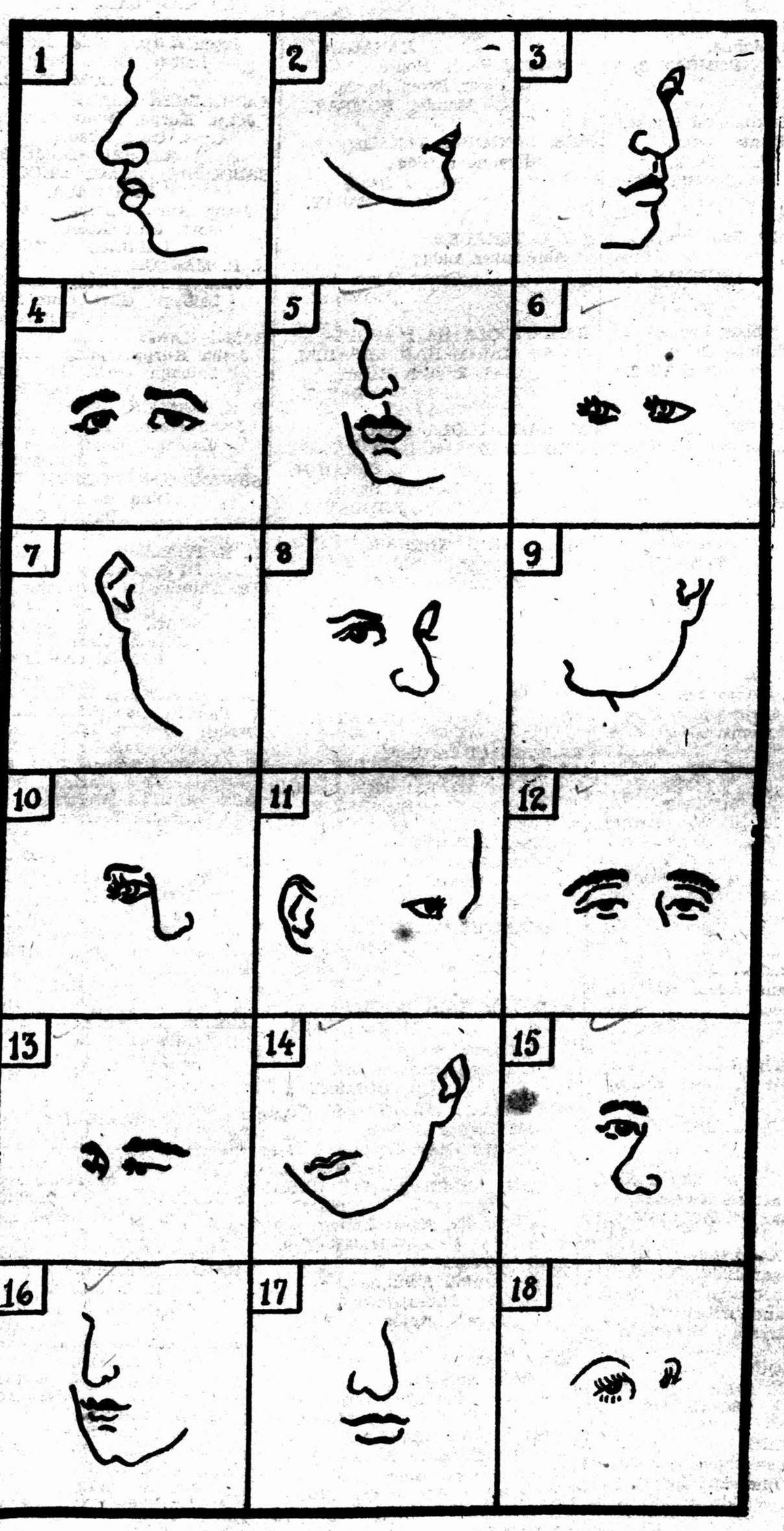
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

20th April, 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 43.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Face Competition.

3/4

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
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I	
J	18
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G P O BOMBAY

FIGURE-WORDS COMPETITON RESULTS

(Continued From Page 27)

VINAYAK D. MHATRE,
Bank of India,
Fort, BOMBAY.

S. M. KUBER,
C|o Herbertsons Ltd.,
Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FAIZULABHAI UNWALA,
No. 134, Bohra-Bazar,
Fort, BOMBAY.

N. K. KEER,
6|46 Hanuman Bldg.,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY 7.

FAREDOON PADER,
Proctor Street,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY 7.

MINOCHER J. CHOKSI,
Mody Block, Murzban Chawl,
Gilder Lane,
Tardeo, BOMBAY.

HAJI ABDUL KARIM HAJI EBRAHIM,
English Bazar,
No. 31-43,
BOMBAY 3.

B. K. N. TOMBAWALA,
C|o Manilal Chhaturdas,
1st Bhoiwada Lane,
BOMBAY 2.

ABDULLABHAI M. H. TAMBAWALA,
180, Doctor Street, 3rd Floor,
Room No. A-28,
BOMBAY 3.

M. E. TAMBAWALA,
C|o C. M. Mitha & sons,
96-98, Kansara Chawl,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

NARBHERAM NARANDAS,
C|o Khatri Narandas Parshotam,
Opp. Null Bazar Market,
Paper Shop,
BOMBAY.

B. P. BHOJ,
Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY 3.

ADI S. BATLIWALA,
Guzder Mansion.
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

HUSHAINALI SHERALI,
Darvesh Bldg., Doongri,
BOMBAY, 9.

JANABAI KON-VITHAL,
Parel Tank Road,
Kala Chowkey,
Post No. 12, BOMBAY.

NAJMOODIN USUFALI BANDOOKWALA,
C|o Alibai Noorbnai Khiliwala,
No. 144, Dhaboo Street,
Null Bazar,
BOMBAY.

V. R. DAWOOD,
Khalasi Chakla,
2nd Floor. No. 31-43,
BOMBAY 3.

M. J. [illegible]
4th Floor, 477 Duncan Road,
BOMBAY 4.

G. A. KATHAWALA,
C|o H. A. Kathawala,
Katha Bazar,
BOMBAY 9.

FARAMROZ NAWROJI LAL,
33 Old Sonapur Street,
BOMBAY 2.

RATILAL DHARAMSI ASAR,
208, Mangaldas Market,
3rd Lane,
BOMBAY.

ABDULABHAI TAHERALI,
C|o K. Kikabhai & Co.,
155, Jamli Mohlla,
BOMBAY 3.

C. M. MEHTA,
Visur Vila, Sukhanand Chawl,
No. 1, Khatar Lane,
C. P. Tank,
BOMBAY 4.

S. R. DAWOOD,
Khalasi Mohlla, 2nd floor,
No. 31-43,
BOMBAY 3.

K. M. MEHTA,
Dhivya Prabhav Lodge,
Champa-Gally,
BOMBAY 2.

N. A. CONTRACTOR,
268, Bhendy Bazar,
Near Nawab's Masjid, 4th Floor,
BOMBAY 3.

SAJJAD SALEBHOY,
C|o Mohomadali Noorbhai,
244, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY 3.

SALEHBHOY M. MASTER,
C/o M. M. Bakshbhai & Co.,
P.O. Box No. 627, BOMBAY.

MOHANLAL R. DESAI,
Pipal-Wady, Chawl No. 6,
2nd Floor, Room No. 25,
Girgaum. BOMBAY 4.

HASMUKHI MATHURADAS KOTHARI,
Mansur Bldg., 1st floor,
Room No. 16, Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

RATILAL GOPALDAS SHAH,
The Colaba Land Mill Co., Ltd.,
Colaba, BOMBAY 5.

BANSILAL J. BHAVSAR,
C|o Jugaldas J. Bhavsar,
Badrika-Ashram, Room No. 174,
3rd Floor, Khetwadi [illegible] Road,
BOMBAY.

UMARSI MATHURADAS,
Vasanji Naranji's House,
1st Floor, Vadgadi,
BOMBAY 3.

SUGRABAI,
C|o Dr. Sulemanji Mahomedali,
Bhandari Street, Koliwada,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 3.

AMBRISH PRASANLAL DAROO,
Sicca Nagar Bldg., No. 5,
167-A, Khetwady Main Road,
Sandhurst Road,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

T. H. SIDDIQUI,
P.O. B.N. 5006,
BOMBAY 9.

G. A. NOORANI,
C|o A. Dostmohomed & Co.,
105|7, Bhandari Street,
Chakla, BOMBAY 3.

Z. N. A. TALWALA,
35, Syed Mukry Street,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 9.

MOHANLAL HIRACHAND,
77, Bazar-Gate,
BOMBAY 1.

DEVANBHAI KARSON,
Kharma House,
Opp. Bhau Mania's Chawl,
Kumbharwad, BOMBAY 18.

ABBAS R. TALWALA,
35, Syed Mukry Street,
Katha Bazar, Mandvi,
BOMBAY 9.

CHINOY,
C|o Mohomadali Noormamad,
Bandali Bldg., 2nd Floor,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY 9.

RAMKRASHNADAS M. KANABAR,
Ratansi Punja House,
4th Floor, Room No. 26,
Mandvi, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAXMIBAI TEKADE,
Abhyankar Bldg.,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

V. L. TEKADE,
Abhyanker Bldg.,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

RAHIMTOOLA HAJI ABDUL-KARIM HAJI EBRAHIM,
31-43, English Bazar,
BOMBAY 3.

M. RAHIMTOOLA HAJI ABDUL KARIM HAJI EBRAHIM,
31-43, English Bazar,
BOMBAY 3.

ARDESHIR S. KHARAS,
Jalbhoy Sett Bldg.,
279, Tardeo Road,
BAY.

KHORSHED MANC[illegible]HAW TANTRA,
Darcowala Bldg., Panwala St.,
Opp. Cama Bag,
BOMBAY 4.

ESUFALI EBRAHIMJI DHORAJIWALA,
No. 487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

AKBARALI SHIVJI,
Jooma Lalji Bldg.,
Khoja Mohalla,
BOMBAY.

ALIMAHOMED SHERALI KOLSAWALA,
39, Khadak Pydhooni Road,
BOMBAY 9.

ABDUL HUSAIN DOSAJI MASALAWALA,
Doctor Street,
Opp. Saifu Musjid,
BOMBAY 3.

BAI ASMABAI M. E. TAMBAWALA,
180 Doctor Street,
3rd Floor, Room No. 23-A,
BOMBAY 3.

KHOJA AHMEDALI JAFERBHAI HIRJI,
Khadak, Kasai Gally,
BOMBAY 9.

C. B. RUVALA,
C|o Esufali Ebrahimji Dhorajiwala,
No. 487, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

R. J. LALA,
Amin Nursery,
Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY.

CHHOTALAL DAYALAL,
Dr. De Silva Road,
Jahwar Store,
Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Rly.,
BOMBAY 14.

NARANDAS RAMJI,
Jetha Koorpal Bldg.,
1st Floor, Lal Bag,
Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY 12.

HANSRAJ KANJI,
Jetha Kurpal Bldg.,
1st floor, Govt Gate Road,
Lalbag, BOMBAY 12.

R. K. THAKER DOODHAIWALA,
Jetha Kurpal Bldg., 1st floor,
Govt Gate Road,
Lalbag, BOMBAY.

PREMABAI HANSRAJ
Jetha Kurpal Bldg 1st floor,
Govt. Gate Road Lalbag,
BOMBAY 12.

SOBHAGAYAWANTI K. R. MANECK,
Jetha Kurpae Bldg., 1st floor,
Lalbag., Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY 12.

BEHEN KAMALADEVI R. MANECK,
Jetha Kurpae Bldg., 1st floor,
Lalbag, Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY 12.

KASHIBEHEN RAMJI,
Jetha Kurpal Buldg., 1st Floor,
Govt. Gate Road,
LALBAG, BOMBAY 12.

BABOOBHAI RAMJI DHOO-DHAIWALA,
Jetha Kurpal Buldg., 1st Floor,
Govt. Gate Road,
LALBAG, BOMBAY 12.

N. R. MANECK,
Jetha Kurpal Buldg., 1st Floor,
Lalbagh, Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY 12.

RAMJI KANJI,
Jetha Kurpal Buldg., 1st Floor,
Lalbagh, Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY 12.

R. K. MANECK,
Jetha Kurpal Buldg., 1st Floor,
Lalbagh, Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY 12.

SAWAKSHOW SORABJI SOHOO,
Dina Manzil,
Parsee Colony,
DADAR.

S. N. PRANESH,
III Standard (A),
Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School,
DADAR, BOMBAY.

P. S. SHAH,
"Udyam Vilas",
Ram Maruti Road,
DADAR 14.

Mrs. INDIRABAI B. DESAI,
Plot No. 184, Room No. 39,
Haji Ebrahim Mistry Bldg.,
Lady Jamshedji Road,
Shivaji Park,
DADAR, BOMBAY.

Miss SHANTA RATNAM,
Nariman Terrace,
Dadar (G. I. P.),
BOMBAY 14.

Bandra

Miss N. D. BARIA,
Soona Villa,
Turner Road,
BANDRA.

SOMA BHAGWAN,
No. 2, Palli Hill,
BANDRA.

Mrs. B. H. BARIA,
Soona Villa,
Turner Road,
BANDRA.

Matunga

Mrs. T. YEMUNABAI NAIDU,
Pratap Villa,
MATUNGA G. I. P.

PANDURANG GHANSALKAR,
C/o R. B. Maneklal Lalubhai,
Lady Jehangir Road,
MATUNGA.

KAMLA LAKSHMI,
C/o R. B. Maneklal,
Lady Jehangir Road,
MATUNGA.

KAIKHSHROO M. IRANEE,
Cafe Sasaniya,
Opp. P. O. Matunga,
BOMBAY 19.

Miss H. SHARDA,
Plot No. 211A,
Block No. 5 MATUNGA.

Mrs, K. A. DOODHBHATE,
Plot No. 211A,
Block No. 5 MATUNGA.

T. V. RAO,
D/2 S. I. Bldg,
MATUNGA.

ALAMPALLAM N. IYER,
No. 1 Mody Bldg,
Brahmanwada Road,
MATUNGA-BOMBAY 17.

Bombay Suburbs

ALIBHAI MAMAD JASA,
Sher Villa, Gilbert Hill Road,
ANDHERI B. B. C. I Rly.

DEVAYANI K NAIR,
Pavri's Bungalow,
SANTA-CRUZ.

SHAH HARKISANDAS NAGINDAS,
Bazar Peuth.
VASAI, Dist. Thana.

FIGURE-WORDS COMPETITON RESULTS

(Continued from page 30)

Ahmedabad

PATEL JIVANDAS RANCHHODDAS,
Raipur, Jadkan Pole,
House No. 1610,
AHMEDABAD.

HARIPRASAD J. PATEL,
Raipur, Jadkan Pole.
House No. 1610,
AHMEDABAD.

Miss T. D. GREEN,
Green Villa, Mirjapur Road,
AHMEDABAD.

Akola

MANCHHABEN BHANDARI,
Cloth Market,
AKOLA (Berar).

CHHAGANLAL KALYANJI,
Maharastra Kirana Shop,
AKOLA (Berar).

Arkonam

V. SRINIVASAN,
Parcel Van Clerk,
ARKONAM (M. S. M. Rly).

Baroda

KEKHUSRU MERWANJI KHAMBATTA,
No. 3|13, Near Parsi Dharamsala
BARODA CAMP.

MAHIJIBHAI HARILAL LUHAR,
Opposite Lehripura Post.
BARODA.

Cutch-Bhuj

S. R. WADIA,
CAMP BHUJ.

SULEMAN ABDULA,
At his own House,
Near Wadhawali Masjid,
CUTCH-BHUJ.

RATANSI NENSI PURECHA,
C|o Seth G. T. High School,
CUTCH-MANDVI.

ANANDJI RAMDAS SAMPAT,
Pasu Kamdar Street,
CUTCH-MANDVI.

Delhi

M. MIRZA,
C|o The Dastur Daryagunj,
DELHI.

Cutch-Durgapur

VASANTRAI LAXMIDAS MEHTA,
CUTCH-DURGAPUR.

Dhond

A. C. RODRICK,
Loco Quarters,
DHOND.

Gandevi

GANDABHAI V. PATEL,
Snuff Merchant, Bazaar Street,
GANDEVI.

Hubli

S. S. MAJIGUD,
Stores Audit Office,
HUBLI.

Hyderabad (Sind)

K. V. DHEERIYA,
C|o Khatumal Satramdas Chooriger,
Khatoo Band Lane,
HYDERABAD-SIND.

Jalgaon

H. H. V. SHAIKH,
Motor Mechanic,
C|o Motor Stand,
JALGAON.

Kathiawar

ABA UMAR NURMAHOMAD,
C|o. Nurmahomad Adam Gandhi
BANTVA. (Kathiawar).

OSMAN NURMAHOMAD GANDHI
C|o Nurmahomad Adam Gandhi
BANTVA.

MARIAMBAI RAHEMTULLA DAWOOD VADALAWALA,
At Talav No. 8, Adamji Pirmahomad's Deli,
BANTVA.

RAHEMTULLA DAWOOD VADALAWALA,
At Talav No. 8, Adamji Pirmahomad's Deli,
BANTVA.

ZUBEDABAI RAHEMTULLA DAWOOD VADALAWALA,
At Talav No. 8 Adamji Pirmahomad's Deli,
BANTVA.

MAVALJI ALUBHAI GADHAVI,
Branch School,
BOTAD.

KUNVAR BHIMJI,
C|o Khoja Javer Moti's Shop,
Via Swamina Gadhada,
At BHADLI (Kathiawar)

VORA FAIZULA MUSAJI GHADIALI,
At Kamangar Street,
DHORAJI.

A. M. ZAVERI GHADIALI,
C|o Alibhai Kasamji's Medi,
DHORAJI.

ABDUL GAFAR DADA,
Choki Falia,
DHORAJI.

NURMAHOMAD SAKUR KARIM KASAM,
C|o Kasam Gaji's Shop, at Chakla near Tavar,
DHORAJI.

KASAM GAJI & MEMAN NURMAHOMAD,
C|o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop.
Tavar Road, Chakla Bazar,
DHORAJI.

NURMAHOMAD SAKUR & AHMAD,
C|o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop,
Tavar Road, Chakla Bazar,
DHORAJI.

A. SITAR & NURMAHOMAD,
C|o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop,
Tavar Road, Chakla Bazaar,
DHORAJI.

SHIVLAL MULSANKER,
Motor Driver,
C|o Motor Stand,
DHORAJI.

HUSENABAI HASANALI KARAVADVALA,
C|o V. G. Sham, Kamangar's Pedhi,
DHORAJI.

FIDA ALI & VAJIRBAI CO.,
Vokra Kantha Road,
DHORAJI.

BAI FIZABAI ADAMALI
C|o Nur Falia,
DHORAJI.

VORA F. H. DOLAT,
Vokra Kantha,
DHORAJI.

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Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 11th April, 1938.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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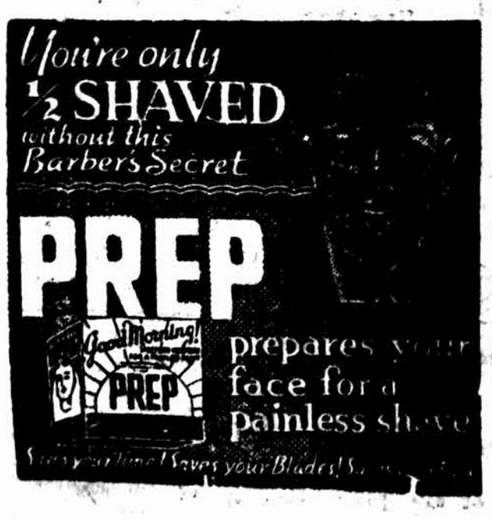


GADGE MAHARAJA

True "Karma Yogin" Who Serves All Living Creatures

(BY DALICHAND M. MEHTA)

His Holiness Shri Gadge Maharaj, the great saint of Maharashtra, was born in about 1867 A.D. at Runa Munchana, Abla Taluka Dariyapur in Amraoti District (Berar). By caste a washerman, he is a great devotee of God and passed his time in worship and meditation even at a very young age. He was married but at the age of 37 in the year 1905, he renounced the world and became a Sanyasin. He travelled far and wide, preaching the doctrines of 'Ahimsa' (Non-Killing) and Bhakti (devotion) to the masses, who were greatly impressed by his eloquent and forceful style of preaching.

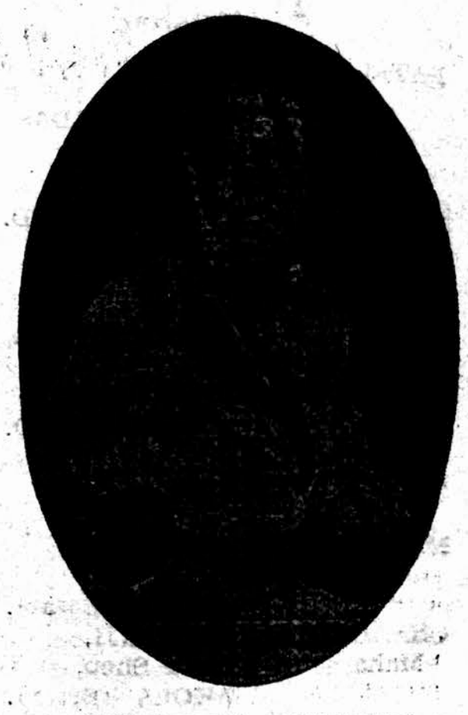
He preached specially against the age-old custom of sacrificing the lives of innocent animals to gods and goddesses. In several parts of Maharashtra, the custom has become deep rooted and widely prevalent. With a view to eradicate this evil, practised in the name of religion by fanatical and ignorant people, he undertook extensive tours in the villages of Maharashtra.

He was successful in stopping this evil completely in some districts and partly in many others. There is no doubt that by his continued efforts, this pratice will disappear altogether in the near future.

The Bombay Humanitarian League, realising his spiritual powers and wonderful hold over the masses, have placed every means at the disposal of His Holiness for conducting a regular crusade against the evil of sacrificing dumb innocent creatures in the name of religion.

By the efforts of His Holiness Dharmashalas for the blind the invalid, the lame and the diseased poor people, have been built at various places, such as Pandharpur, Alandi, Nasik, Dehu, etc. All facilities for a free supply of food and clothing, etc., have been afforded to the inmates of these Dharmashalas.

An Ashrama has also been built at Pandharpur for the Harijans. At various other places Goshalas, temples, wells and dharmashalas have been built by his efforts. Donations for all these have been received from philanthropists and the followers of Shri Gadge Maharaj, who number thousands.



SHRI GADGE MAHARAJ.

A man in ragged clothes with numerous patches, Shri Gadge Maharaj has a veritable store of spiritual wealth in him. He despises pomp and although numerous Ashramas have sprung up by his noble efforts where thousands are fed and nourished, he lives on simple alms. He is a true Karma Yogin serving all living creatures without any difference as to caste or creed and thus has become a source of spiritual inspiration to many.

In a few days a "Saptaha" festival will be held at Ghatkopar by Mr. Haridas Mulji, one of the devoted followers of Gadge Maharaj, which will be graced by the presence of this saint and a huge gathering is expected on the occasion.

A PRESS MARTINET

The recent extraordinary incident at the Chancellery in Vienna, where a large number of foreign journalists were detained while Hitler made his speech, marks the second event in the reign of the new Viennese Press Chief. He is Herr Lazar, who took over on Sunday night of March 13

On his first appearance Herr Lazar, formerly the Bucharest correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" showed himself a martinet with a sardonic humour. Foreign correspondents were asked to go to the Chancellory at 7-30 p.m. to hear a most important announcement at 8 p.m. The Press Chief received them, and announced President Milas's resignation. Then he asked the time. Told it was 7-45 p.m. he said: "If you will wait another quarter of an hour I shall be able to give you a second extremely important announcement."

In the interval he parried questions about the German army of occupation, during when, it is learnt, he seemed to smile ironically. Asked what had happened to the Burgomaster of Vienna he replied:

I am sorry I cannot help you. Last night I was drinking a whisky and soda in Berlin and had no idea I should be Press Chief here to-day

Finally at 7-57 p.m. one of the journalists asked for his statement. But he said he must be exact. At 8 p.m. he announced the incorporation of Austria in the Reich.

VISCOUNT SAMUEL

Viscount Samuel will soon be back in London, after his Indian tour Once Governor of Palestine he still has a connection with that country through his heir, the Hon. Edward Samuel, whom he visited in Jerusalem after leaving India.

Mr. Edward Samuel is 40 years of age, and an Acting Director of Migration. He is married to the daughter of a Tel Aviv merchant, and has two sons.

WHAT THEY SAY

Germany's new air force is not a peace parade instrument.—GEN. GOERING.

I should have felt more like a Pilgrim Father landing at Plymouth, if I had brought with me all my nine Kennedys.—Mr. KENNEDY, U. S. A. Ambassador to Britain.

Something like a reign of Antichrist has been let loose upon Europe.—DR. INGE.

There is probably no country in the world that has not, at one time or another, been made a sucker of by Britain.—REAR ADMIRAL UEMATSU.

In the matter of building Japan has one great advantage over other countries — earthquakes. — SIR CHARLES BRESSEY.

I cannot tell you the exact date of my death. It has not yet been settled — GEORGE BERNARD SHAH.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : War And Women

By N. J.

So marked in recent times has been the process of equalising the sexes that very little attention was paid either in Turkey or anywhere else to the recent orders passed by the Kemal Government that all pupils in intermediate and high schools as well as all girl students at the University will henceforth be given lessons in military science.

Such a news would have profoundly shocked the world a few years ago, to-day we dismiss it with a mere shrug of the shoulder. The equality of man and woman is at present an accepted proposition. It is many years now since Russia raised her women's battalions. They form one of the most prominent features of the Red Army and the Moscow May Day Parades would lose much of their picturesqueness if the well-drilled and well-groomed women's regiments were absent. The Abyssinian Amazons, too, fought with their brothers for the lost freedom of their motherland. The Spanish Senoritas are even now engaged in gallantly defending the Republic against the hired hordes of Fanco.

* * *

A Paradox

Though Kemal Ataturk is thus only following well-established precedents in harnessing Turkish women to military service, his action is an eloquent index of the progress made by Turkey during the last two decades under his inspiring leadership. From the "Purdah" to the battlefield is no doubt a long cry, but the emancipated Turkish Eve is now given an opportunity of showing in this field that she is not a whit behind her other European sisters. Let us all, therefore, wish more power to her elbow and another feather in her cap.

It is remarkable, however, that while the liberation of women is thus proceeding at a rapid pace in countries which were so long dubbed backward, exactly the contrary tendency is noticeable in the so-called advanced nations. Fascism is the most formidable foe of the female to-day. Marry and Multiply has been Mussolini's main slogan for women for long. The Fuhrer, if anything, is outdoing the Duce in this respect. Under the Nazi apotheosis of Aryanism German women are losing one cherished liberty after another. "Back to the Home" is Hitler's stern command, and the traditional Three K's — Kuchen, Kirche, Kinder (Kitchen Church and Children)—have once again become the sole lot of the "Hanspran." One can even cut out the Kirche from this list, for the Nazis have their own special gods to worship!

* * *

For Worse

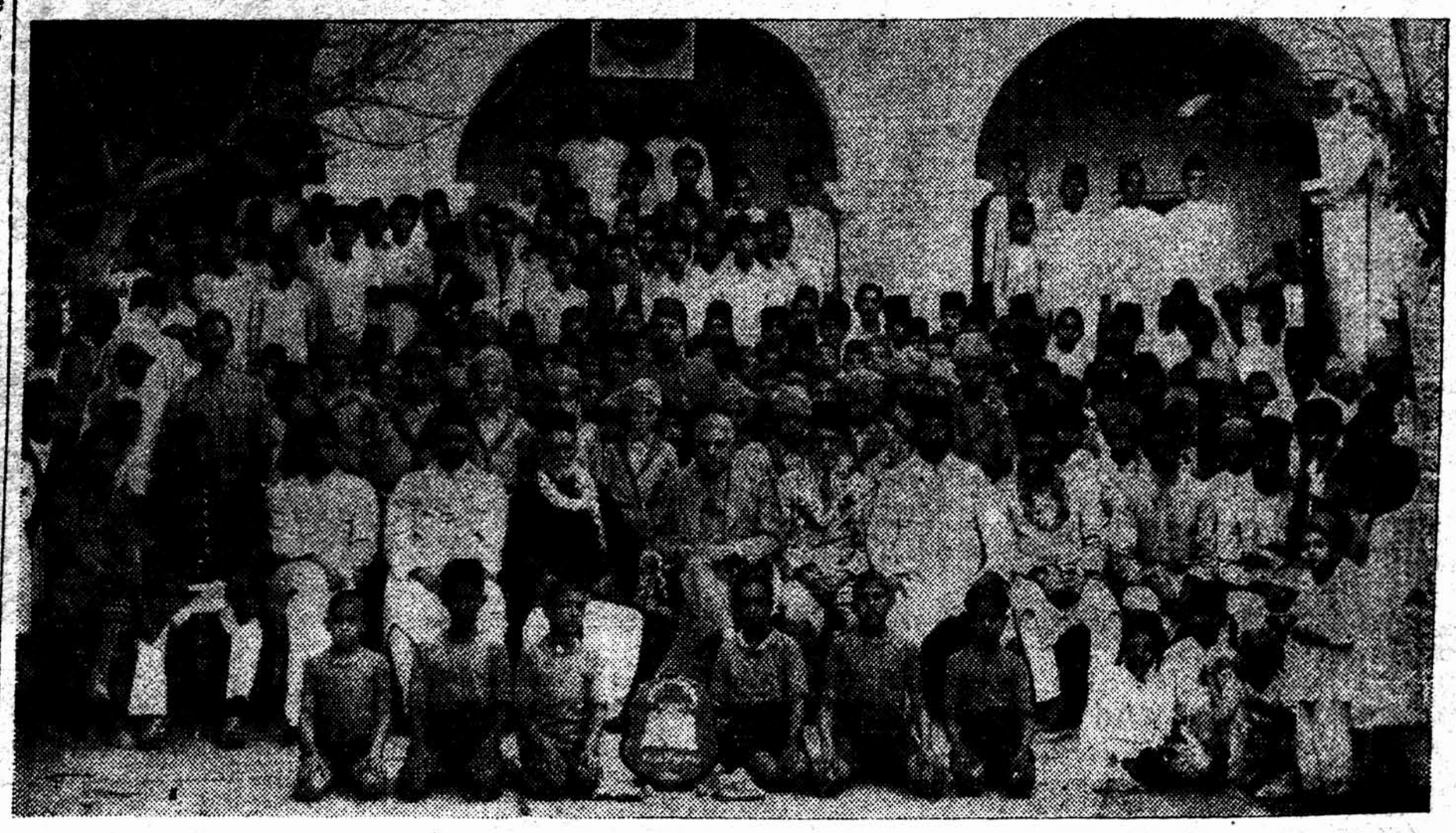
Both those contradictory tendencies are, of course, a result of the troubled times through which humanity is passing at present. But if it came to choosing between the two, I at any rate shall have not the least hesitation in voting for sending women to war, rather than chaining them to the Kitchen. Many of my readers will no doubt be shocked by this avowal but let me repeat again that if it came to preferring between the two evils, I shall be brave and plump for the apparently worse one! We are all living under the shadow of Mars: men and women, adults and infants: the able-bodied and the invalids; the fire-eaters and the milk-sippers—all are heading towards an all-devouring Armageddon. The last Great War was fought to end war. The next one will be most probably fought to end humanity itself! So I shall not be selfish and deny women their fun. If the chances of being gassed in the kitchen are about as much as being shot on the front—why not then choose the hero's or heroine's death? Women have been so long asking for equality—and here is equality, with a vengeance.

Casus Belli

There is another consideration still. From the dawn of history woman has, again and again, served as the "casus belli" among men. The corridors of centuries are even yet resounding with the cry "Cherchez la femme" (A woman is behind it.) In mythology and history in the East as well as the West, in ancient times as also in the modern, woman has served as one of the prime war-makers.

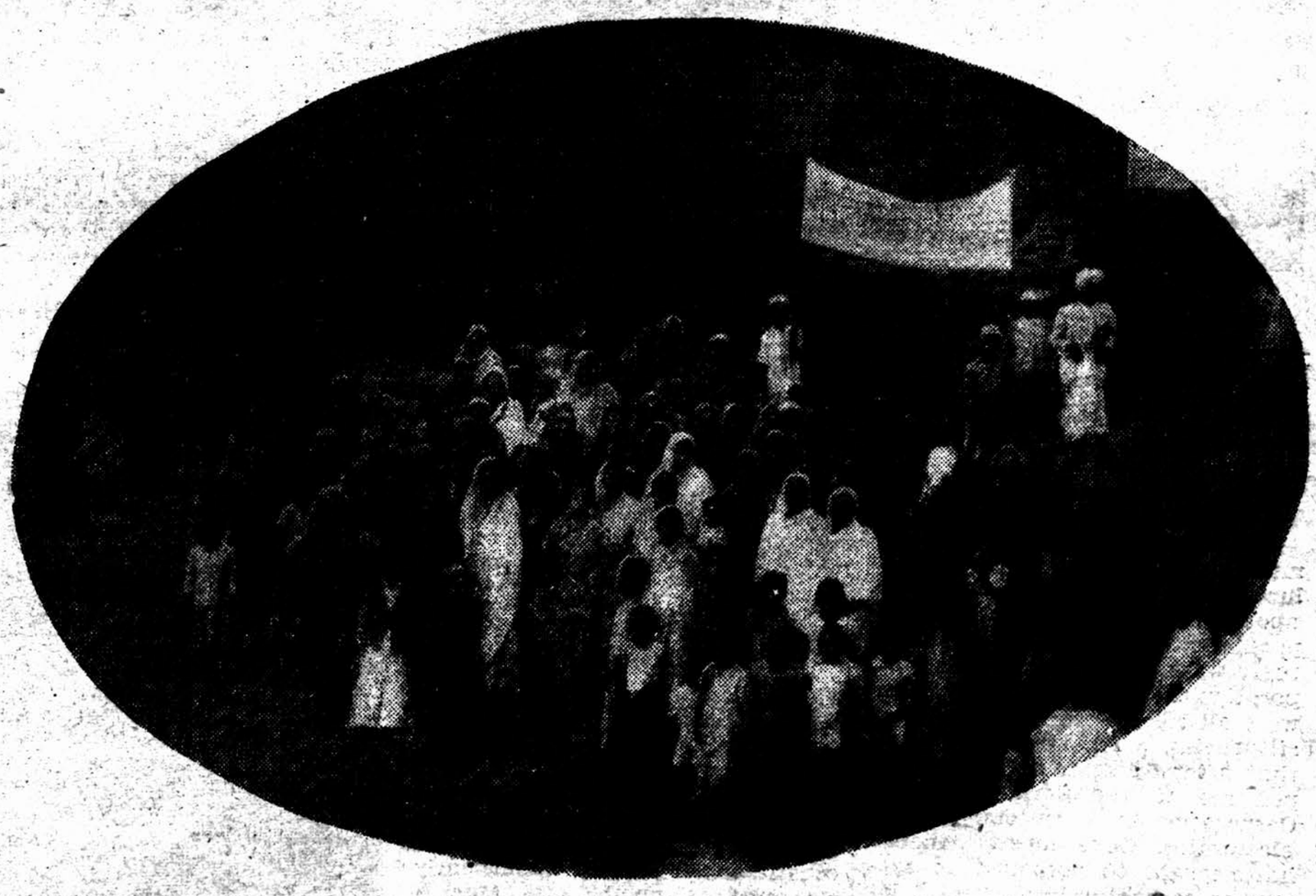
Present-day dictators are sucking babes before her in this respect.

I, for one, therefore, would not feel unduly perturbed if woman, who has instigated so many wars goes to war herself for a change. It may be wicked to say that it serves her right, but I certainly believe that it will teach her better. I profoundly hope that the present successors of Helen and Delilah learn a good lesson on the battle-field, which will long endure. War thereby will have atleast one cause the less.



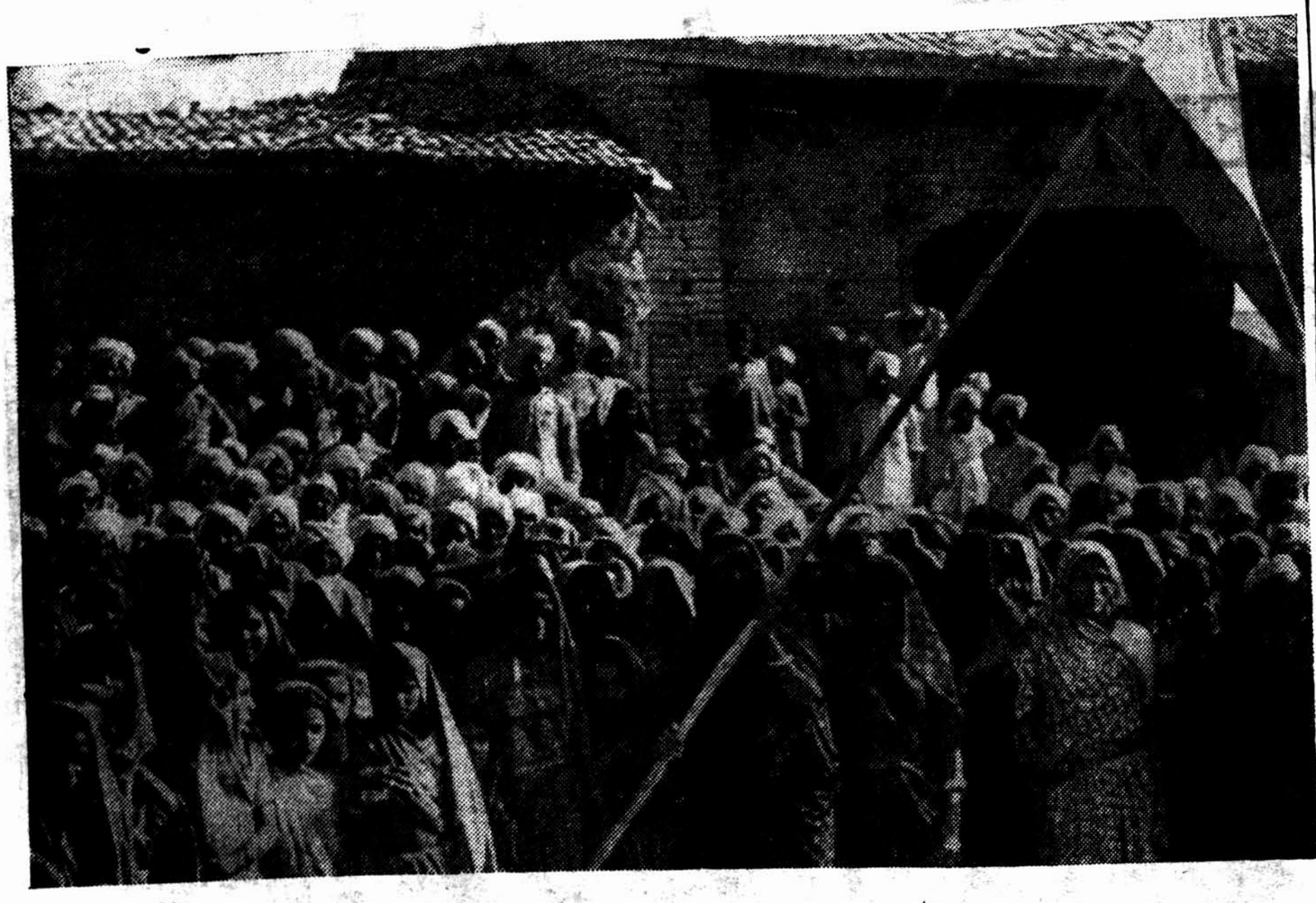
The Hon. Sir Mohammed Yaqub, Commerce Member with the Government of India, on his recent visit to Ajmer inspected the Moinia Islamia Orphanage and the Anglo-Vernacular Muslim School, Ajmer, on the 20th March.

Malik Mohammed Wilayat Ullah Khan, the President and the member of the Managing Committee accorded him a hearty reception and gave a tea party in his honour, which was attended by the gentry of the town. He highly spoke of the discipline and training of the boys and offered a handsome donation for the orphans. Photo shows the Hon. Member with the guests, members of the Executive Committee of the Orphanage and orphans and the students of the institution.



Procession of women of Shola pur held to protest against the Tax which the Municipality of Sholapur proposes to levy in Shri Sidheshwar in connection with the festival. 50 meetings were held in the City against the tax-levies and processions were taken out daily through the city. Prominent citizens including Mr. D. G. Diwakar, Bar-at-Law, ex-President of the Municipality, and Mr. Dhumma, pleader and S. M. Kalyanshetty, B.A., LL.B., have joined the movement.

Plight Of Mansa Farmers



Peasant women and children of Mansa state resort to satyagraha to resist the exaction of the state. (Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).

LABOUR & IMMEDIATE FUTURE

(Continued from Page 23)

unions in the industrial system.

Labour's Goal

It is not pretended that, once these immediate reforms are carried out, the labour movement will have reached its goal. As we conceive it, the labour movement stands for a definite economic and political creed, upon which it hopes to build the civilization of the future.

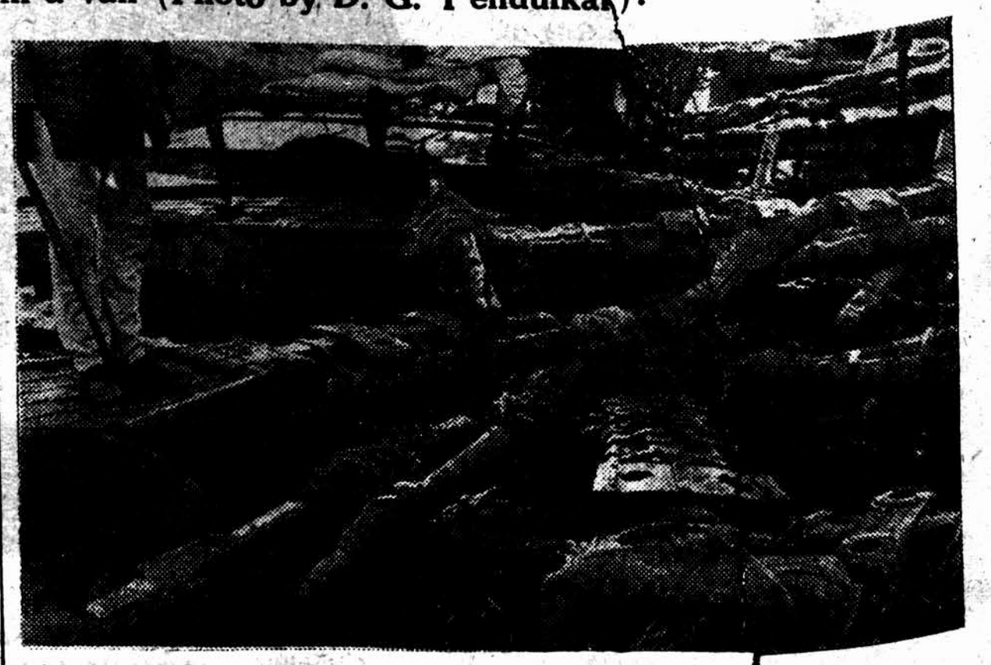
That industry should cease to be regarded primarily as a source of private profit, but should come to be conducted as a public service serving the interest of the entire community, is one of the fundamental tenets of the labour movement.

On the political side, its task is to strengthen the foundations of equality and freedom. There can be no true civilization so long as there is the inequality of privilege; and there can be no true equality and no true freedom without economic freedom.

These new trends of social thought are influencing the country increasingly, and wisdom lies in the recognition of the principles of social justice and equality as the means of establishing peace not only in industry but also in politics. The above is the speech broadcast by Mr. N. M. Joshi from the Delhi Broadcasting Station.

A Mansa peasant shows the marks of police beating on his back. (Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).

Mansa Police remove the ar rested peasant satyagrahis in a van (Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).



Mansa villagers' carts confiscated by the state police. (Photo by D. G. Tendulkar).

LEAGUE M. L. A.'s STAGE WALK-OUT

(Continued from Page 20)

munal constituencies. The Muslim population in Bombay was about 250,000 out of the whole population of 1,200,000 and yet there were 30 Muslims in the Corporation of 112 members. They were all elected from general constituencies. It was surprising that after 65 years of happy experience of the working of the Corporation on a system of Joint electorates, Government should have sought to perpetrate a system of separate electorates in local bodies. Government were committed to the principle of Joint Electorates. Principles were not meant to be displayed in a museum.

LESS THAN HALF A SEAT FOR PARSIS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala was surprised that the Congress Government were allowing Communal electorates to flourish. Parsis in the whole Presidency numbered about 50,000 while the entire population was two crores and more. If according to population basis they were to get seats in the Assembly, their quota would have been 17/40th of a seat. They threw in their lot with Joint Electorates and they had no less than four Parsis in the Assembly.

MUST MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

Mr. M. M. Bhaiji replying said that he wanted to move cautiously in this respect. They must consider the practical realities of the situation. Then there were large number of people who were suspicious of the intentions of the majority community, they should move slowly in the matter and create among them a sense of confidence.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self Government, summing up the debate said that the amendment of Mr. Bhaiji, which Government accepted, did not mean the watering down of the main principles of the Bill. In the District Local Boards the constituencies were sufficiently big and the number of Muslim electors was fairly large. There was no fear in their case of undue pressure being brought on them. They could decide for themselves freely what type of electorates they wanted.

In the case of Municipal boroughs, the area was small and there was every likelihood of undue pressure being brought to bear on them. Government did not wish that the Muslims should in anyway be coerced. They should of their own accord come forward and decide what they would have. It was with this view that Government accepted the amendment.

The amendment was carried 63 voting for and 13 against.

Mr. B. M. Gupte's amendment stated:

"In clause 7 sub-clause 2 (c) (b) substitute 'in the Municipal Borough' for 'in such wards'"

The amended clause runs: "unless the Provincial Government is of opinion that the reservation of such seats is necessary having regard to the population of such tribe, caste or community in the Municipal Boroughs.

The amendment was pressed to division and was declared carried 63 voting for and 13 against.

The amendment of Mr. M. M. Bhaiji relating to the provision of seats in a Municipal Borough on the population basis was put to vote and declared carried, 64 voting for and 14 voting against.

The House adjourned till Monday.

C. P. Governor For Pachmarhi

NAGPUR, April 2.

His Excellency the Governor, left for Pachmarhi this morning by car. Members of the Government will move there for the summer next week.

The Premier, Dr. Khare, left for Calcutta this morning in response to an invitation from the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres 9.565 kc/s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres 3.905 kc/s. for Transmission II

TRANSMISSION I

a. m.

11-30 Variety Concert Instrumental solos, Gujarati duets and bhajans. 11-57 AIR Quartet: A Nautch Melody.

noon

12-0 Khan Saheb Ashiq Ali.

p. m.

12-30 For Children (Marathi) 1-0 For Children 1-30 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION II

p. m.

5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Sri Rag 5-40 Thalyabai Karnataki of Bijapur Bhimpalasi and Marathi Pad 6-10 Sitar, Sarang and Tabla 6-15 H. Khan Mastana 6-30 Evensong From Afghan Church 7-30 Anil Biswas: Modern Bengali Songs 7-45 AIR Chorus 7-55 Bageshri on Flute 8-0 Khan Saheb Ashiq Ali 8-40 Instrumental Duets 8-45 Anil Biswas: Dehati songs 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Anil Biswas Bhajans 9-30 News 9-45 World Affairs review by W. W. Rusell 10-0 Programme of Gujarati Garbas 10-30 Khan Saheb Ashiq Ali: Classical Music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metes, 886 kc/s.

a. m.

TRANSMISSION I

7-0 Bharon 7-10 Lagat Karejwa men chot 7-30 Morning Glory 7-35 Shamshadbai 7-50 Three Ghazals 8-15 Hindol on Violin 8-20 Parvati Paro 8-30 programme for children.

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12-0 Prem hi Prem: Lyrics of Love

p. m.

1-0 A Session of Recorded Music.

TRANSMISSION III

p. m.

6-0 Vilayat Khan 6-20 Instrumental Duets 6-40 Parvati Paro 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Apka Khat Mila 8-15 Hour with Ghalib 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Bihag AIR Orchestra 10-0 Shamshadbai 10-30 Shamshadbai 10-45 Vilayat Khan 10-55 News

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres. 4,905 kc/s

p. m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I 7-0 Mixed Melodies 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I 9-45 Lina Chappell 10-40 Marek Weber and his Orchestra 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m. 6,109 kc/s (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

a. m.

8-36 Instrumental Variety 9-51 Dhirendra Ch. Mitra: Kirtan 10-11 Music Lessons 10-51 Screen World review 11-6 Morning Music.

p. m

5-36 Children's Service 6-6 Church Service 7-21 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar 7-36 Suprabha Ghose 7-51 Shova Kundu 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Kshirod Gopal Mukherjee 8-36 Abdul Karim Khan 8-51 Manickmala 9-6 News 9-21 In Grandma's Day 9-36 Beggar Nuisance talk by W. J. Harridge 9-51 Vocal and Violin Recital

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres. 1,500 kc/s

p. m.

1-0 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 1-20 Khyber Orchestra 1-25 Roshan Lal 1-40 Lala Rukh 5-30 Khapare Atare 6-30 Bai Saraswatibai 6-50 Roshan Lal 7-10 Khyber Orchestra 7-20 Lala Rukh 7-45 Qutab Minar in Delhi talk in Hindustani by M. M. Habib 8-0 Roshan Lal 8-20 Sarod, Clarionet and Tabla. By Mehr, Jaafar and Ummat 8-25 Lala Rukh 8-45 Naghama-i-Tarab 8-55 Bai Saraswatibai News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Sitar Solo 10-0 Galaxy of Stars

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 10.86 kc/s.

p. m.

6-0 Light Music 6-35 Classical Music 7-0 Matters of Moment talk in Hindustani by Badr-ud-Din Badr 7-30 Light Music 7-45 Khurshidbai Hujruwali 8-0 Mar-i-Astin 8-30 Classical Music 8-45 Khurshidbai Hujruwali 9-0 Light Music News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Mahatma Gandhi as a Humourist. A talk by A. C. Chakravarti 10-0 Light Music 10-15 Channu Khan 10-35 Haidar Bakhsh 10-40 Khurshidbai Hujruwali

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres. 1.022 kc/s.

p. m.

6-30 Amateur Concert. Basanti Palit: Bengali song Chinmoy Lahiri: Ghazal S. B. Das Gupta: Israj Rajendra N. Chatterji: Bhajan V. J. Joshie: Classical song 7-30 Gagan Chandra Chatterji, Alap and gat khamaj on the violin 7-45 Punch talk in Hindustani by Raja of Mahmoodabad 8-0 Kamaleswaribai of Benares 8-25 Altaf Husain of Deara State 8-55 Gagan Chandra Chatterji News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Great Indians I have Known talk by R. P. Paranjpye 10-0 Kamaleswaribai Ghazal 10-30 Altaf Husain.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.03 m.).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p. m.

7-25 Opening 7-30 Quebec 8-0 St Matthew Passion 9-10 Newsletters and Sports Summary 9-40 Religious Service.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSC 8.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

CAUSE OF SATYAGRAHA REMOVED

Mahabir Dal Volunteers' Services Appreciated

HARDWAR, April 1.

Mr. Pritamziai wires:—

Sanatanists had declared that they would resort to Satyagraha if instructions allowing non-Hindu officers on duty was not rescinded. The Chairman of the Municipal Board has already passed orders for removal. On this Satyagraha has been abandoned.

St. Nihal Singh had invited about 500 Mahabirdal volunteers to his place and took photo and appreciated their services in connection with the Kumb Mela. The second batch of about 5500 Mahabirdal volunteers reached here to-day from the Frontier. By 8 April no less than 2,000 Mahabirdal volunteers will be in charge of traffic and other arrangements.

OBSERVE MANSA DAY TO-DAY

Kisan Leaders' Appeal To Indian Public

Prof. Ranga, the President, and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and Indulal Yagnik, General and joint Secretaries of the All India Kisan Sabha have issued the following to the press:—

"We whole-heartedly support the appeal of the Mansa Peasants' Committee to observe Sunday April 3 as the All India Mansa Day with a view to affirm and demonstrate the solidarity of the Kisans of the whole country with the brave and suffering comrades of Mansa. On behalf of the Kisan Sabha we pay our humble tribute of praise and admiration to the Kisans, and to none more than their womenfolk who have suffered.

We appeal therefore in particular to the Kisans living in all Indian States to realise the full import of this historic struggle and to make the observance of the Mansa Day a distinguished success.

Nor can the Kisans of the Provinces remain disinterested spectators of this epic struggle.

We, therefore, appeal to all Kisan comrades and Kisan Sabhas to hold meetings and demonstrations to-day Sunday to support all the demands regarding drastic reduction in land tax and the restoration of their all ancient rights, that have been presented by the Mansa Peasants' Committee.

COALITION MINISTRIES

Azad To Make Recommendation To Working Committee

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Although no formal discussion took place in the Working Committee meeting to-day about the Ministerial problem in Bengal, yet, in view of the Committee's decision in permitting the Congress Party in the Assam Assembly to form a coalition with progressive non-Congress elements for the purpose of forming a Ministry, it is presumed that the Committee will not place any obstacle in the formation of coalition Ministries in other non-Congress provinces, including Bengal

From the trend of discussions going on in connection with the formation of a Congress Coalition Ministry in Bengal, 'United Press' understands that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, would be entrusted to go into the details of the various complications and difficulties of the situation and to make recommendations to the Working Committee.—United Press.

Holiday Camp For Muslim Boys

Aga Khan To Meet Expenses

Towards the end of last year, some members of the Ismailia Students' Education Society conceived the idea of organizing Holiday Camps for children. They constituted a small committee and collected facts as to how such camps are organized in Europe. In December last year, they organized a small experimental camp at Juhu. They had only twenty-five children in the camp—15 girls and 10 boys—all under the age of 11 years. An annonymous donot contributed the entire cost of this experimental camp.

The principles the organizers had in mind were as follows:—

To give a holiday and change of air to children living in the more crowded localities of the city of Bombay.

To discipline the children into the art of good living, formation of regular habits, cleanliness, good behaviour, fellow-feeling and consideration for others, etc.

To teach them simple games and physical exercises which would train both body and mind.

At the end of 10 days, the Camp was generally pronounced to be a great success. The children had greatly improved in health owing to good food and fresh air and proper care. On the average, the children gained about 3lb. in weight in 10 days, the highest being 7lb.

Not only were the actual effects of the Holiday Camp on the children so completely gratifying but the many distinguished visitors who came to visit the Camp were greatly impressed and promised full co-operation in the future. H. H. The Rt. Hon. Mowlana Hazar Imam, the Aga Khan and Princess Taj-ud-Dowlah Aly Khan were among the visitors. His Highness expressed entire satisfaction with the arrangements, and he was so pleased with this experiment that he offered to pay the entire cost of the next camp of 100 children.

The organizers now announce that the Holiday Camp for children will henceforth be an annual feature. The next Holiday Camp will be held during the month of May. In the first instance, the society has decided to select 75 children who will be the guests of H.H. The Rt. Hon. Mowlana Hazar Imam the Aga Khan. The children will be taken to Juhu from the Headquarters of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, 9. Parents wishing to send their children are requested to write to the Hony. Gen Secretary on or before the 11th April 1938. Only children between the ages of 7 and 12 need apply, stating their age, sex, full name and address.

NASIK MILITARY CLASSES

Rifles For Target Practices To Be Allowed

NASIK, April 2.

Licence for rifles for target practice has been granted to the Bhonsala Military School, Nasik, in the name of the General Secretary of the Central Hindu Military Education Society and the Military School, with authority to stock not more than 5,000 cartriges at any one time.

The licence is for a period of 3 years which can be renewed afterwards for further periods of 3 years at a time.—United Press.

About Studios And Stars

"STUDIO SPY" REPORTS

Doings In Bombay's Studioland

A Birthday Party—Interesting Gathering—Motilal In Mahaboob's New Film—Why Not Invite Stars From Rival Studios To "Premieres"?

It was a most enjoyable evening that I spent at Rai Sahib Chunilal's bungalow in Malad when he entertained over a hundred guests at a party to celebrate the birthday of Devika Rani, the Bombay Talkies star, who (to risk the repetition of a compliment that was paid to her too often that evening!) seems to be getting younger and more charming with every birthday.

Everybody of importance in the Bombay Talkies studio was, of course, there. They had all come, I was told, almost directly from the 'set' (for "Nirmala" is not yet complete) and seemed to welcome this break from hard work. They were all certainly enjoying themselves. Even Producer Himansu Rai, a man of many worries who can seldom be accused of a partiality for frivolous enjoyments, was in hearty spirits. Seems very confident of the success of "Nirmala" which, I overheard, has received some most flattering offers from Northern India distributors

Among Those Present..

Besides the studio people there were a large number of other guests, too, for Rai Sahib is a popular figure in Bombay society and has many friends. There were several high Government officials the Consul for Iraq, one or two film magnates and not too many journalists. Some of the other studios were represented, too. Sabita Devi, the Sagar star, could not come as, I understand, she is convalescing after a slight operation necessitated by the injury she received during the shooting of a mob scene in her last film, "Kokila." But I was glad to meet Motilal, looking quite pleased with the success of his film, "Three Hundred Days and After" and Mrs. Motilal who was looking quite pleased with the success of her husband. Motilal, as he told me, is now working in a film directed by Mahboob with Maya Bannerji and Rose (previously with Imperial and Saroj) in the supporting cast. Also met Pramila, an Imperial artiste, who seemed quite excited about the cinecolour film, "Mother India" in which she is currently working.

Here's A Suggestion

I was able to get so much news and gossip about the various studios at the party that I wished there were more such occasions to bring together the people in this industry. Too much isolation never did anyone any good and exchange of ideas and opinions is always an incentive to progress. Why, for instance, aren't the stars and directors from other studios invited to the 'premieres' of important new films? That is what is done in Hollywood for it is both good publicity and healthy comradeship.

Ran into Director Badami the other day at a cinema. I thought he should look more cheerful with the success of his "Three Hundred Days And After." Perhaps he is tired and he said he was going home for a few weeks to take rest. After that he would be starting his new film at the Sagar studios

I HEAR

That Durga Khote might be making her next film at the Ranjit studios.

That Huns Pictures may be shortly shifting their headquarters from Kolhapur to Bombay.

That Leela Chitnis has joined the Minerva Movietone.

That Ratnaprabha has gone over to Saraswati Cinetone from Huns Pictures.

Barbara Read wearing a splendid costume designed for her role in Universal's gay comedy, "Merry-Go-Round of 1938."

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The girl accidentally sustained burns from a kerosene oil lamp in the latrine, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury today, at the inquest on the body of a nine-year-old girl, named Hirabai Radakrishna, who died in the G. T. Hospital yesterday.

It was stated that while the girl was coming out from the latrine with a kerosene oil open lamp in her hand, her frock caught fire, and she sustained severe burns all over the body.

FATAL FALL FROM FOURTH FLOOR

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on Radabai Narayan, (30), who died yesterday, following a fall from the fourth floor of a building at Parbhadevi Road.

Mother Tells Moving Story Before City Coroner

"Last night, my husband came home in a drunken condition, I questioned him for coming home in that condition, and he began to quarrel with me. I was standing any my two years-old child was at my feet drinking milk. Suddenly my husband picked up a bucket full of charcoal and flung it at me. It dropped on the child, with the result that it was severely injured on the head."

This stated a mother before the City Coroner, to-day.

The inquest on the child was adjourned for police investigations till April 8

In a judgment running over 64 foolscap type-written pages, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, discussed at length the mass of evidence in the case in which Chandulal Punamchand Shroff and Mahomedali Abdulla Kapadia stood charged under Sections 208 and 109 I.P.C.

The first accused was charged with having fradulently suffered a decree of the Bombay High Court to be passed against the Overseas Transport Company in favour of the second accused and thereby having committed an offence under section 208 I.P.C.

The second accused was charged with having aided and abetted the first accused in the Commission of the offence.

Remarking that he could not place much reliance on the testimony of such witnesses, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga conducted the prosecution.

MARTHA ROOT'S LECTURE

A lecture by Miss Martha L. Root of New York on "Life After Death" will be held to-day (Sunday) in Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside. Mrs. Shirin Fozdar of Ajmer will also speak.

Miss Martha Root will give her last lecture in Bombay on "The Way to Peace" on Tuesday (April 5) at 6-30 p.m. in Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside. Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will sing the devotional poems of Qurratu'l-Ayn.

Sheikh Muhamad Habibullah, M. L. A., Treasurer of Lucknow University, has been unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor in succession to Dr. R. P. Paranjpye retiring in September next, at a meeting of the executive council of the University.

LADY LINLITHGOW SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow sailed from Bombay for London in the s.s. "Viceroy of India" on Saturday. Accompanying her Excellency were her two sons and three daughters, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, heir to the Viceroy, the Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, Lady Ann Hope, Lady Doreen Hope and Lady Joan Hope.

Among the other passengers were: Lady Haig, the Maharani of Baroda and Princesses Vimalarani and Usharaje of Baroda, Major-General H. C. Buckley, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, Major-General S. J. P. Scobell, General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, and Mrs. Scobell, Sir Darcy Lindsay, the Rt. Hon. Viscountess Jellicoe, Lady Leach, Mr. H. S. Malik, Indian Trade Commissioner-Designate in the United States, and Mrs. Malik, H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Maharajkumar and Rani Karamjit Singh of Kapurthala, Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Montagu Webb and Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Boman-Behram.

Nariman Indicts Travancore

Side-tracking Political Issues By Temple-Entry

ERNAKULAM, April 2.

Mr. K. F. Nariman arrived at Ernakulam on Friday night from Trivandrum by car 'en route' to Bombay. Mr. Nariman told press representatives that he had applied to the Sessions Judge for permission to appear on behalf of his client, Narayan Pillai. The Advocate-General, however, opposed on the ground that in Travancore courts persons convicted of political crimes could not be enrolled. The Court after hearing arguments refused to grant him permission saying that the Court's discretion was fettered by circulars issued by the High Court.

TRAVEL CONDITION IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

The following telegram has been received by the Bombay Office of the American Express Co. Ltd. from their head office in London:

"We are advised that travel conditions in Germany and Austria entirely normal. Trains running on time and all Frontiers freely open to all tourist without inconvenience."

Around Theatre & Film Land

Mr. B. N. SIRCAR,
the Managing Director of New Theatres who has strongly contradicted rumours about his concern closing down.

NO LESS THAN EIGHT WIVES WORRY GARRY COOPER!

That Ernst Lubitsch fashioned the screen story of "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" with his tongue deep in his cheek was conclusively proven by Gary Cooper the other day.

Working with the stub of a lead pencil and a piece of scratch paper Gary presented figures to the puckish director which showed that not more than a dozen men in the United States to-dav could afford matrimony on the financial scale demanded by Cooper's role in the picture.

"Perhaps Henry Ford, his son Edsel, J.P. Morgan or John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and man of their financial stature could handle it," Gary observed drily. "But I doubt" he added, "if they would care to."

CORRECTING MISTAKES!

In the production Gary is an American multi-millionaire who has had seven wives and has settled dollars 50.000 annually on each of them.

"At dollars 50,000 per ex-wife, per year" Gary, pointed out "I'm spending dollars 350,000 annually, just in correcting my mistakes.

"At the time I meet Claudette Colbert in the picture and want her to be my eighth wife, I've already got dollars 1,400,000 invested in former wives. Now I must agree to give Claudette a dollars 100,000 annual income in advance because she won't marry me on any other terms. That brings the total upkeep to nearly a half-million a year for matrimony."

Cooper paused to remark that he was glad this was stage money, and only a role in motion pictures.

Being a multi-millionaire I naturally have to have a yacht, a few cars, houses here and there and a little pocket money. You know what these things add up to. Why? I'd have to let the yacht go," he continued.

Lubitsch shook his head firmly.

"No, you must keep the yacht," he insisted. "What's millionaire without a yacht? Practically nobody

"Then can't I settle with the other seven for dol. 25,000 and cut Claudette down to dol. 50,000?" he asked.

Claudette was willing to ride along on this proposition, but Lubitsch refused.

INSOMNIA ANYHOW!

"Once a Lubitsch script is written and the picture is in production I never change it,' Lubitsch declared. "I won't begin now, not for just a few hundred thousand dollars"

"But I'll begin to worry about this," Cooper pleaded. "I'll be lying awake nights.'

"That's all right," Lubitsch assured him. "In the picture you've got insomnia anyhow. It'll work in just right. Now let's take it. Lights! Action! Come on Gary, sign the agreement."

(Continued in col. 4)

Films We Do Not See In India

2. "CHINA STRIKES BACK"

We reproduce below from "Left Review" Frank Jackson's review of a remarkable film "China Strikes Back."

Efforts are being made, we understand, to get it for exhibition in India.

'China Strikes Back,' which is being released on 16 mm. by Kino, (also in standard size) lasts only twenty-five minutes. Photography, sound and cutting are what is known as competent. Yet it succeeds in being one of the most moving things to reach the screen in many months.

Harry Dunham, the American photographer, filmed the material in the Shensi province—and it is the first time any cameraman has filmed there. He followed in the steps of Edgar Snow, the author of "Red Star Over China."

The film shows the Red Army (now the 8th Route Army) at work and at play. It shows the soldiers — fine-looking, intelligent types—at work training, and taking lectures seated in the courtyard of their 'university.' It shows hospitals and clinics, and the soldiers at a game of football. It shows how the Red Army gains the confidence and love of every village it passes through Everything borrowed must be returned, and damages paid for. It shows the beloved leaders, Chu Deh and Mao Tse Tsung.

The film ends on this speech by Mao Tse Tsung: 'I have been to Nanking, where I saw the tomb of Sun Yat Sen, the first president of China. After he died, his words were nearly forgotten. Our shame was that we stood aside and quarrelled with ourselves, while a thief came and took our land. Our shame was the loss of Manchuria, the theft of the Northern provinces, while we could not agree to resist the enemy. I spoke to Chiang Kai-Shek, the leader of the national armies. We spoke of 1932, of the bravery of the Chinese troops, the strength of their anger and despair; how the men of the 19th Route Army threw back the terrible force of Japan. Since then the spirit of their resistance has strengthened the whole nation. It is in the speech of the students, in the women marching with flags of battle, in the whole people marching, shouting the slogans of strength. But that is not enough. The methods of 1932 will save the honour of China, but will not bring victory. While China still lives, it must begin to prepare. We must have shells, battleships, 'planes that fly like a bullet, bombs that can destroy a battalion of enemies. We wish peace but we will learn to protect it."

"Hollywood Made Me A Star In A Year"

Says

DOROTHY LAMOUR

After a somewhat bewildering year in motion picture, I've been told that I am in that peculiar classification in the industry known as "boxoffice". People who have been in Hollywood for some time explain to me that that classification is composed of those persons whose name on a theatre marquee attracts people inside.

I'm glad that I'm in that classification. It would be hypocritical to say that I don't care whether I'm in that classification or not. But I can say sincerely that I have been trying to find out just how I happened to be here.

And I've come to the conclusion that success in Hollywood is composed of about 5 per cent. talent and 95 per cent. of other factors. There's undoubtedly thousands of other girls in the country with as much talent as I have. But it is the other factors that count.

A "GOOD BET"

In the first place, I obtained my contract with Paramount after the Publicity Department boys interested the Talent Department in me on the supposition that I was what is known as a "good bet".

Then, at the time I came to Paramount, that studio was about ready to make a picture called "The Jungle Princess". I got there just in time to be tested. It so happened that I was the exact type that the studio wanted for the picture, so I stepped into the lead. The Publicity Department felt as if it were on the "spot" so it went to town for me and publicized me widely. So it is obvious that a share of my success is due there.

Then the studio found out that I could sing and decided to have me sing in the picture. Fredrick Hollander and Leo Robin wrote a very beautiful song called "Moonlight and Shadows" for me. I sung it and the song became one of the biggest sellers in years. So I hand a bouquet to them.

I wear my hair long and I am a brunette. The Makeup Department and the Hairdressing Department took hold of me and made me into a distinctive type on the screen. So there's another bouquet.

BOUQUET FOR THE DIRECTOR

Still cameramen and motion picture cameramen happened to take a liking to me along with electricians. Consequently, when I was photographed, it was always to set off the best points I have. So there's another bouquet.

Now a very important factor is the director. I was fortunate in working in "The Big Broadcast of 1938" under Mitchell Leison. He directed "Swing High, Swing Low" in which I appeared and is capable of getting the most out of any performer. So you have to hand a bouquet to the director. Just now, Director George Archainbaud is being very helpful on "Her Jungle Love", my first picture in Technicolour.

Again, I've been very fortunate in the parts which have been written for me. And parts can either make or break a player. So I must hand a bouquet to the writers and to the producers.

So there's a good many people responsible for the success of a person on the screen.

I've been lucky so far and I suppose I will continue to be lucky as long as I have those people I named above as my friend.

DOROTHY LAMOUR

SHYAMA
who makes her screen debut in General Films' new picture "Pati Patni."

"VICTORIA THE GREAT" REVIVED AT PATHE

"Victoria The Great," the British film starring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook, is revived this week at the Pathe. One of the best British productions, it is remarkable for its wealth of historic detail, pageantry and spectacle—some of the scenes appropriately reproduced in glorious technicolour.

The film narrates in a dramatic manner the life story of Queen Victoria and gains in histrionic vitality from the acting of Anna Neagle in the title role. Anton Wallbrook is effective as Anton Wallbrook.

(Continued from Col. 1)

SPECIAL
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW
AT 10-30 A.M.
The Thrill Picture of the Age
Serial in 12 Spectacular Chapters
24 Reels in one Show
"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS"
with
HARRY CAREY
Don't Miss at reduced prices

Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BORIS KARLOFF
in
NIGHT KEY
at
The BROADWAY
Kingsway-Khodadad Circle Dadar

CHANDRARAO MORE
2ND WEEK
PLAZA and APOLLO
Dadar Parel
Time as usual

2ND WEEK
Daily: 5, 8, 11 p.m.
To-day: 2 p.m.
Special Matinee for Ladies:
Tuesday and Thursday 1-30 p.m.
"KUNKU"
PRABHAT'S FIRST MARATHI SOCIAL
CENTRAL
Cinema Girgaum

CHALLENGE!
THE ARMED MIGHT
of a
MIGHTY KING—
CHALLENGED
by the
DIVINE CHILD
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
THE PRABHAT TOUCH TO SHRI KRISHNA
COMING VERY SOON
at
CENTRAL
Cinema Girgaum

"NOT A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION"
BUT THE REAL THING

(Hindi)
by HUNS PICTURES
with CHANDRAMOHAN
at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Holidays
Re. 1/8 Tickets can be booked in advance

Aga Khan Hockey

B. E. S. T.'s BIG VICTORY

Devil Fighters From Ajmer Draw With Cheshires

The Devil Fighters from Ajmere were held to a draw by the Cheshire Regiment—a second division side, each team scoring once. The Visitors were undoubtedly the better side but the Cheshires were the better fighters. Gray Fernandes, a left-hander, who holds his stick in a queer way, and for the past two years visited Bombay with the Lahore Paraders, was a prominent figure in the Ajmere side. Beside scoring a fine solo-goal, he made some very fine runs on the left flank.

Ryder in the Cheshire's goal saved his side many a time.

THE GAME

The Cheshires were the first to attack and were seen in the visitor's area for quite a long time. Slowly the Fighters took command and exerted pressure and every moment, it appeared that the Cheshires' Fort would fall. Umpire Mehta by overlooking a couple of very clear off-sides, nearly gave the local side a goal but Lowden stopped the attacks. Just before half-time, Gray ran down on his own from mid-field and beat the defence and scored a clever goal.

SECOND-HALF

The second-half saw the Cheshires fight hard for the equaliser but found the opposing defence a stumbling block in their way.

The Devils or rather Devil Fighters, whenever they raided the Cheshire's fort, were dangerous. The Cheshires went full steam and a few seconds from full time, Brookes equalised. Extra time was played. This also proved fruitless and the teams failed to come to a conclusion.

THE RESULT

DEVIL FIGHTERS 1 goal.
CHESHIRE REGT. 1 goal.

THE TEAMS:

DEVIL FIGHTERS:—A. Paul, Samuel and Lowden; D'Sena, Coster and Naidu, Munir Khan, Francis, A. Whitehead. Pershad and G. Fernandes.

CHESHIRE REGT.:—Ryder, Fossey, and Dawbaru, Robinson, Fordham, and Rees; Freeman, Brooks, Wells, Rees, and White.

UMPIRES:
H. S. Lynn, and S. H. Mehta.

SECOND GAME

The St. Pat's, Secunderabad, were the fourth of the visiting sides to be eliminated in their first appearance in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament by the B. E. S. T., who beat them by a huge margin of 7 goals to 3.

The local side were always on top and never allowed the Visitors to have a grip on the game.

SENSATIONAL START

There was a sensational start in the match between the B. E. S. T. and St. Pat's, Secunderabad, when B. Gardener, scored in the sixth minute of play and then scoring again soon after. Yet another goal was scored when Lewis connected a pass from Thomas, on the right wing.

There were further thrills when Khalil reduced the margin to be followed soon after by Khan but Lewis scored a fourth time making the score four goals to two. Before the interval, the Visitors scored again through Tayabally.

On resumption the Visitors worked hard to come on terms but contrary to the run of play at this time, Gardener again scored and thus increased the lead and made the chances of the Visitors still meagre. All hopes of St. Pat's of even drawing were shattered when Lewis scored the sixth goal for his side. So far all the scoring for the electricmen was done by Gardner (3) and Lewis (3). Gardner, who has been selfish so far in the season, was playing a fine game, and every time he got the ball there was danger for his opponents.

The visitors, at this stage, seemed to be playing a losing game and their forwards were working individually and the B. E. S. T. defence found no difficulty in checking their moves.

Then Lewis scored again to make the score 7—3 which was the score when full time arrived.

THE RESULTS:—

B. E. S. T. 7 goals.
ST. PATRICK'S SECUNDERABAD 3 goals.

THE TEAMS WERE:

B. E. S. T.:—Moore; DeMello and Fonseca; Grostrate, Spilling and Vaz; Thomas, Gardner, Lewis, Webber and Fernandes.

ST. PATRICK'S SECUNDERABAD: H. Khan; Thompson and M. Khan; Rao, Rozario and Parekh; Y. Khan, Gilbert, Tayabally, R. Khan and Khaleel.

UMPIRES:—L. Hibbert and K. S. Lynn.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Kirkee United v. Karachi Port Trust at 5 p. m.

Louis Retains Championship

Wins Every Round In Contest With Harry Thomas

CHICAGO, April 2.

Joe Louis, 14 stones, six and half pounds, knocked out Harry Thomas 14 stones in defence of the world heavyweight title in the fifth round of a 15 round contest.

Louis won after two minutes 50 seconds. The champion won every round. Thomas sat down in his own corner just before the bell in the third round and then in the fourth. He was put down for counts of eight, seven, nine and seven in the four rounds. He was also down without a count in the fifth, before meeting a barrage of lefthooks to the jaw from which he tried gamely to rise but fell back on his haunches and was counted out

The champion scored with hard lefts to head and body. Thomas occasionally got in a right but it was mistimed. Then in the fifth round, Louis scored with a succession of lefts and staggered Thomas with a stiff right and then a lefthook. Thomas went down but rose at once to meet a barrage of hooks which finished him off.—Reuter.

LINE CLEAR FOR CONGRESS

Mrs. Subbaroyan For Central Assembly

MADURA, April 2.

Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan, wife of Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the Education Minister of Madras, filed today nomination paper to the Central Assembly Bye-Election as the Congress nominee for the Madura-Ramnad-Tinnevelly General Constituency, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George Joseph (Congress), before the Returning Officer.

No other nomination papers were received. Mrs. Subbaroyan will be declared elected on the 6th inst., after scrutiny.—United Press.

AMERICAN COMES IN SEARCH OF YOGA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The desire to learn the fundamentals of scientific Yoga has brought to Bombay. Mr. G. H. Hague, an American gentleman, who has sacrificed a luxurious life, as he said in an interview: "It is the fruits of the teachings of Yoga that I wish to bring into my life."

Mr. Hague comes from Philippine islands and has joined the Yoga Institute at Chowpatty Seaface.

PERSONS STILL IN DETENTION

Bengal Home Minister Reviews Number Of Cases

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Council to-day Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, said that a Government order reviewing the cases of detenus on March 15 showed that 27 persons were detained in camps and jails; 397 persons domiciled in villages; 12 persons domiciled at homes; 133 persons kept under order for restraint under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act; and 3 persons with Bengali domicile externed from the province.—United Press.

SAMBAMURTHY CANCELS EUROPEAN TOUR

MADRAS, April 2.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy Speaker of the Madras Assembly, interviewed by the "Associated Press" said that he had cancelled his proposed European tour in pursuance of the Working Committee's telegram received last night asking him not to undertake a trip now as it was not in the interests of the Congress.—A.P.

NO LEASE TO CITY FATHERS

Hubli Citizen's Unanimous Demand

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI April 2.

A meeting of Hubli citizens held last evening in Gandhi Chowk. Dr. Hardikar presiding. Unanimously resolved uhat the life of the present councillors of the Hubli Municipal Borough must not be extended even by single day beyond their ordinary term, which ends on 17th September.

There was absolutely no opposition to the resolution, although Dr. Hardikar called upon those who were opposed to the resolution to raise their hands.

TROUBLE OVER CONGRESSMEN NOT WEARINC KHADDAR

HOSHIARPUR, April 2.

There was considerable disorder and excitement at a meeting of the local Congress Committee, when the annual election of office-bearers took place.

An objection was raised against members not clad in khaddar participating in the meeting. The President left the question of voting to the members themselves: when division was called on the election of a President, there was again a clamour against members not clad in khaddar voting. Hot words were exchanged and about sixty members walked out.—A. P.

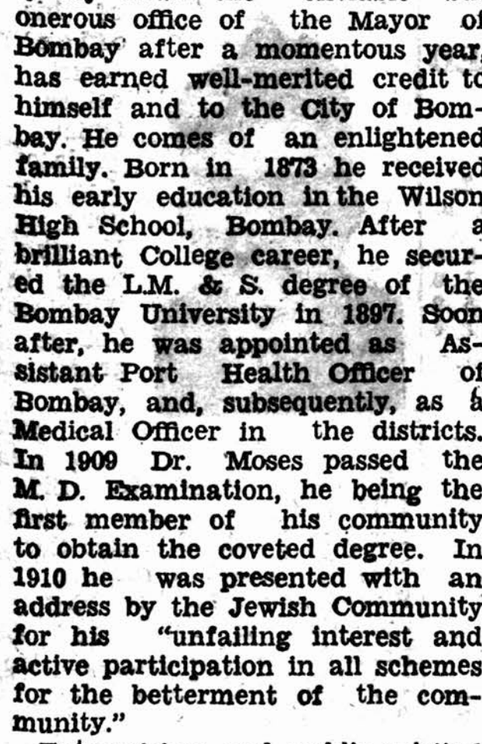
BOMBAY'S POPULAR MAYOR

Brilliant Career Of Dr. E. Moses

(From A Correspondent)

DR. E. MOSES who will shortly lay down the enviable but onerous office of the Mayor of Bombay after a momentous year, has earned well-merited credit to himself and to the City of Bombay. He comes of an enlightened family. Born in 1873 he received his early education in the Wilson High School, Bombay. After a brilliant College career, he secured the L.M. & S. degree of the Bombay University in 1897. Soon after, he was appointed as Assistant Port Health Officer of Bombay, and, subsequently, as a Medical Officer in the districts. In 1909 Dr. Moses passed the M. D. Examination, he being the first member of his community to obtain the coveted degree. In 1910 he was presented with an address by the Jewish Community for his "unfailing interest and active participation in all schemes for the betterment of the community."

Enterprising and public-spirited he gave up the services and established himself as a physician in Bombay. He held the position of the Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College for a number of years. In 1906 he wrote the "Students' Manual of Materia Medica", and from 1912 to 1933 Dr. Moses was the Exa-



DR. E. MOSES.

miner in Medicine and allied subjects for the University of Bombay.

CIVIC SERVICES

Dr. Moses was elected a Councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1925 by the electorate of Mandvi Ward in which the Jews number hardly 2 per cent of the total. Since then he has been successively elected a councillor of this body. As a Corporator he has taken active interest in civic matters and has served as its representative on various important public institutions of Bombay. He represented the Corporation on the City Improvement Trust for several years. In the greater part of his career in the corporation, he has been a member of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, and was its Chairman for the year 1931-32, and earned their appreciation for his "zeal, ability, courtesy and tact'

In 1929 Dr. Moses was nominated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Bombay to investigate the cause of successive consumption of opium and to suggest measures for its reduction. Here he earned the admiration of his colleagues for his independent and sound judgment.

A civic reception was given by him to the "Popular Bombay Government" on behalf of the City of Bombay. He was also the receipient of two addresses last year.

HIS POPULARITY

Dr. Moses soon became popular with the masses of Bombay within a short time of his assumption of office.

He has given some very important rulings, especially with regard to the Municipal Service Regulations and the Powers and limitations of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It cannot but be noted with satisfaction tnat he has received constant support and co-operation from his colleagues in the Corporation, throughout his tenure of office. The Nationalist and the Muslim Councillors who elected him as the Mayor have always given him their united and constant support and confidence. It may be recalled that votes of censure were even brought against the past popular Mayors, such as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, but Dr. Moses has escaped them by "combining his unruffled temper of a genial disposition with unassailable firmness." He has fully maintained the dignity of the chair.

The year 1937-1938 has been a very momentous one, full of opportunities and far-reaching changes in the Government of the country, during which time the Urbs Prima in Indis required an experienced and acute politician at the helm of its Municipal Government. Dr. Moses has grappled with the numerous complicated problems of the city with complete success and has thus further elevated the status of the "Urbs Prima in Indis" in the eyes of the public. Thus the Mayoral crown which is the highest honour that the Public of Bombay can bestow on its citizen is a fitting climax to a fine civic career of Dr. Moses.

MINISTERS AND M. L. A.'s VISIT COTTON EXCHANGE

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the directors of the East India Cotton Association held a reception on Saturday afternoon in honour of the members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council at the Association's new Cotton Exchange Building at Kalbadevi Road and then at Cotton Green Building, Sewree. The guests were at first received by Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues at the new Cotton Exchange Building at Kalbadevi and showed how the "Future" business was transacted. Afterwards the guests were taken to Sewree Cotton Exchange where the Board Room, Appeal Room and Survey Room were shown. The procedure of "Ready" business was also explained. The guests retired after refreshment.

Among those present were Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, Hon. Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Hon. Mr. Mavlanker, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Nagindas Master, Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and others. A brochure of the East India Cotton Association was presented to the guests.

NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LAHORE, April 2.

Mr. P. H. Guest of the Jallo Resin Factory has been elected Chairman of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce for the year 1938-39.—A.P.

The call of the snow World of Kashmir and Himalayas.

FIRST TIME ON THE SCREEN
The World Famous
KOLAHI GLACIER
NISHAT AND SHALIMAR GARDENS
Sacred Cave of AMARNATH, etc.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays AT 2-15 p.m.
at
KRISHNA CINEMA, Dubash Theatre.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Highly Appreciated By All Classes

Released from Yesterday

Drawing Packed Houses

A Poignant Tale of the Reincarnation of two souls

BHAVNANI PRODUCTION'S SCREEN TRIUMPH

DAUGHTER of the HIMALAYAS

Starring:—
ENAKSHI RAMARAO (M. A.)
whose new Artistic Dances are a Rare Treat.
Supported by:—
Prof: RAMANAND, Mr. PURI.
MAYA CHATTERJEE,
Mr. DAVID,
Pt. BADRIPRASAD and others.
Direction:— M. BHAVNANI.

A WADIA MOVIETONE PICTURE

See To-night or during the Week

Chinoy Attacks Govt.'s Short-sighted Policy

(Continued from Page 24)

in the favourable balance of trade of India and urging Government to devise suitable measures to maintain the necessary favourable balance.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Shroff and passed.

Future In International Trade

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the ninth annual meeting held here to-day said:—

The industrial production of the world, including U.S.S.R. which was at its lowest ebb in 1932, being only 69 (1929-100). rose to 111 in 1916 and though exact figures are not available for the whole of 1937, figures for the first six months give sufficient indication that the improvement was maintained in most of the industrial countries. This is partly due to a series of reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by the United States of America and the stability brought about in monetary standards by the Tripartite Monetary Agreement of September, 1936.

After October, 1937, however, the shadow of the slump was cast on the face of many of the industrial nations and that too, in spite of feverish activity of the armament industries all over the world. India too, I am afraid is beginning to lose even the slight ground gained by her in the earlier part of 1937 and as latest figures worked out on the 1929 basis are not available, we have to be satisfied with the 1914 base year figures of the Indian Trade Journal. The index number of wholesale prices at Calcutta was 91 in 1936 and 102 in 1937. The figure reached 105 in October, 1937, and has been falling steadily month after month and in February last, it was at 97.

The recent tendencies of our export trade are sure to give an anxious moment to anyone seriously considering the position of India in world trade. India being a debtor country with no investments abroad to pay for her liabilities to the United Kingdom has mainly to depend upon her export trade with foreign countries. A situation is likely to arise in the near future when it will no longer be possible for this country to meet her liabilities abroad through her favourable balances arising out of her export trade

GOLD AS CURRENCY BASIS

It is, therefore, necessary that India's currency policy should be reviewed to suit the new requirements of international trade. It is indeed some consolation to find that such a competent body as the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce records its opinion in unequivocal terms and quite openly that gold should be the basis for stabilisation of international currencies

Though I do not wish to sound a pessimistic note about international co-operation, the signs of times, as I see them, and the struggle of one nation for supremacy over another for the control of raw materials, are threatening enough to provoke serious thought in our mind as regards the future of this country in the international trade. I trust not only the Government of this country but we, the commercial community, will give serious consideration to the changing economic policies in the world and will be instrumental in so shaping the economic policy of this country as to overcome the difficulties that India may encounter in her trade beyond her borders.

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS UP

Silver Market Easy

WHEAT ACTIVE

BOMBAY, April 2.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market displayed decidedly better sentiment following renewal of confidence with oversold condition stimulating enquiry. Foreign markets imparted further strength.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Market moderately active on scattered purchases with oversold condition stimulating better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, April 2.

Previous closing	8.57
To-day's opening	8.59
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.66
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 2.

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.74
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 2.

New York cotton displayed decidedly better sentiment following renewal of confidence with oversold condition stimulating enquiry while higher foreign markets imparted further strength.

Trading in May at 8.59 i.e. two points higher than previous closing prices rose on scattered trade and foreign buying with light hedging under which prices steadily rose and closing finally at 8.66.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.65/8.63) 8.60/8.59
July (8.70/8.70) 8.68/8.68
October (8.74/8.74) 8.77/8.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 2.

May (4.80) 4.74
July (4.89) 4.84
May (6.68) 6.63
July (6.77) 6.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 2.

Trading in Broach July August began at Rs. 166/4 prices declined on heavy selling by option dealers and moderate hedging together with tired long liquidation under which market steadily fell closed quiet at Rs. 165/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 2.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (17 3/4 A/M paid sellers) 17 3/4 sellers
Dunlop April (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning April (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot 5 3/8 buyers) 5 5/8 buyers.
Forward July September (5 1/2 paid value) 5 13/16 paid sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 2.

Previous closing	4.96 7/16
To-day's opening	4.96 7/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 2.

Previous closing	4.96.40
To-day's opening	4.96.43
To-day's closing	4.96.43

FRANC RATE

London, April 2.

Previous closing	161.68
To-day's opening	161.37
To-day's closing	161.68

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 2.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.43 and kept very steady with minor changes.

Franc opened at 161.37 and then slightly weakened to 161.56 with movements thereafter slow and restricted.

London Stocks closed.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.250) 12.205
New York on Bombay (37.49) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.35
London on Shanghai (1-0 1/2 nominal) 1-0 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
6 months 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 2.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators bought. India bought at the ecline. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 2.

Spot	(19d.) 18 13/16d.
Forward	(18 5/8d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 2.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-0 1/2) £7-0-1

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 2.

Rs a. p.

10 p.m. quotations:—

Silver ready	48	6	6
Silver Chaitra	48	6	6
Silver Vaishakh	48	6	6
Gold ready	34	15	3
Gold Chaitra	34	14	3
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	3
Sovereign	22	12	0

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£9 7/8 paid) £9 7/8 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 2.

Market is closed to-day.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady May 80 1/2 July 80 1/8 market was moderately active on scattered purchases with oversold condition stimulating better enquiry.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 2.

Rs. a. p.

10 p.m. quotations—

Wheat May	4	6	6
Wheat September	4	7	0
Linseed May	7	8	9
Linseed September	7	7	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 2.

London Stock Exchange closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 2.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 41 1/2) dol 42 3/8
General Motors (dol 26 5/8) dol 28 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/8) dol 24 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 98 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 2.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 80 1/2

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Fairly Large Turnover: Borrowers Find Ample Supplies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 2.

On money market the main interest centred on the latter part of the week when month-end settlement, coupled with heavy payments for Treasury Bills, resulted in fairly large turnover. Borrowers, however, found supplies ample. Receipt of 71 per cent of their applications for Treasury Bills cleared discount brokers, while average rate at 10/3 was best since early January.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Very Meagre Business In Jute

CALCUTTA, April 2.

In jutes there was practically nothing fresh to report. Speculative issues generally ruled at yesterday's levels. Business was also very meagre. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas showed no interest. In the miscellaneous section apart from steady enquiry for chief speculative leader Indian iron at slightly steadier rates than yesterday's there was nothing particular to report. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 102/15, three and a half per cent Government paper 97/14, four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 118/10.

Banks:—Central Bank 31/8 ex div.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 74.

Coals:—Mundulpoor 7/8; New Beerbhoom 17/3; Satpukuria and Assansol annas 14; South Karanpura 5.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 276/8; Cheviot 140 small lot; Howrah 44/10; National 20; Northbrook 30/4 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/5; Indian copper 2/4; U.P. electric 172 small lot; Indian iron 28; Kumardhubi engineering ord. 2/14; Steel corporation pref 77/8 small lots; Concord of India Insurance 6 premium; Rohtas industries ord 21/2; British Ceylon corporation 6/2; Midnapore Zemindary 83/8; Kalinugger and Khoreel 70.

Debenture:—Five and a quarter per cent 1938/50; Rohtas industries 100/2.—A. P.

HIGH COURT RECEIVER

Mr. Balwantrao Desai Takes Charge

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Balwantrao Keshavrao Desai, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, who took charge of his new office of Court Receiver and Official Liquidator on April 1, was born in 1888. He was educated in the Elphinstone College and graduated in 1907. He was enrolled as a pleader on the Appellate Side in 1914 and for a time worked under Mr. P. B. Shingne, the present Government pleader. He passed the Advocate (O.S.)'s examination in 1917 and began practice on the original side of the Bombay High Court from April 1917.

In 1919 he joined the Chambers of the late Sir Dinshah Mulla, and he worked in those chambers till Sir Dinshah retired from the Bar to join to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was associated with all the numerous legal works of the late Sir Dinshah Mulla, during his lifetime and has been connected with them even thereafter.

Mr. Desai was appointed a professor in the Government Law College and worked there from 1928 to 1931. It was during his tenure of office there that the Law College Magazine was started and he was the first editor of that journal.

Mr. Desai was connected as a reporter for Bombay with the All-India Reporter since its inception in 1921 and continued till he resigned that post to take up the reportership of the All-Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series under the editorship of Mr. C. O'Gorman, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Desai was elected by the policy-holders of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society a director in place of Mr. Framroz Joshi in 1926. He along with his colleagues has played a leading part in organizing that concern and in placing it among the leading Life Insurance offices in India. It was founded in 1871 but till 1926 it had on its record only a total paid for business of Rs. 35 lacs. That company now has a total paid for business of over 9 crores and did a new paid for business of over 2 crores in 1937

Mr. Desai was also a director of the Air Services of India, Ltd., a company which is taking a leading part in carrying the benefits of air travel to Kathiawad and has arranged a schedule flight from Bombay to Bhavnagar in 90 minutes, three times a week. On his appointment to Government Services Mr. Desai severed his connection with that company as a director only last week.

Mr. Desai has great organising ability and is well-known in the High Court circles as a quiet and an intelligent person with great charm of manners. He enjoys a fairly good practice in the High Court both on the original and appellate sides. He was also the Senior examiner on the board of examiners of the examination for Advocates (A.S.) held by the local Bar Council the last three examinations.

Government of Bombay and the Bombay High Court have secured a sound lawyer with a business experience for the post of Official Receiver and Court Liquidator a post which requires both these qualifications.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 2.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 166/4 for Broach J./A. delivery and declined to Rs. 165/6 on scattered selling. There was a marked absence of any demand and Broach A./M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 161/12. The tone of the market quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down but it opened 4 points lower. The local market was easy on increased selling and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach April/May	161	0	0
Broach July/August	164	10	0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra May	145	8	0
Oomra July	147	4	0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal May	125	8	0
Bengal July	126	8	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 31st March	14,241
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,654,514
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,244,906
Decrease	590,392

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, April

SAKELS—	
May	13.23+8
July	13.38+8
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.17+1
June	10.20+2
GIZA—	
May	12.44+4
July	12.52+3

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 2

August	215.70+160
October	217.70+260

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 1

Sakel Spot	8.08+05
GIZA—	
Spot	6.13+5
May	6.67+3
July	6.77+3
October	6.86+3
November	6.86+3
January 1939	6.90+3
March	6.95+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.95+1
May	5.85+4
July	5.91+4
October	5.97+3
November	5.97+3
January 1939	6.02+3
March	6.06+2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 2.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7.0½. London-Paris Exchange rate declined 38 points. New York cross rate was 4.96-7/16. London Silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 19d. for spot while forward quotation was raised 1/16d. to 18-5/8d. India bought and Bears covered. Later on the market was dull. At about the close there were sellers at 1/16 under fixed rates. Business was done a farthing under fixed rate. New York Silver was unchanged at 42-3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 30 points. In the local market there was some long liquidation in Silver but later there was some fresh support and covering Gold was fairly firm with limited offerings.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	15	3
Chaitra delivery	34	15	0
Chaitra Teji Mandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	35	12	6
Vaishakh Teji Mandi	0	5	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	48	7	0
Chaitra delivery	48	7	0
Chaitra Teji Mandi	1	4	0
Vaishakh Delivery	48	8	0
Vaishakh Teji Mandi	2	0	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 1

April	41.10
May	42.50—30
June	42.50—30

LONDON METALS

London, April 1

Copper	£38 17 6
Lead	£15 13 9
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£173 0 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 1

May ..... sh. 4 11 1/2d.

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Professional Realising In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES EASY

Cotton Textiles Issues Quiet

BOMBAY: April 2.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,070. At this level there was increased Professional selling and in the absence of any demand prices declined to Rs. 1,022 at this level selling pressure disappeared and quotations rallied few points from the lowest level.

It is feared that increased production of Iron and Steel manufactured goods in Europe is resulting in accumulation of stocks, which will force downward revision of European Steel Cartel prices.

The general decline in Commodity prices is decreasing buying capacity and increased wages in several industries have reduced margin profits. Even some of the industries are said to be losing. Thus the international industrial outlook is full of uncertainty and with disturbed political situation there is less incentive to buying. All markets are dull and featureless.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market was slightly better with higher prices U. S. Steel shares closed 1-7|8 dollars up and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained dollars 1-1|2.

The Anglo-Italian Agreement is construed to be constructive and for the time being all fears of unpleasant development are removed.

Tata Steel shares displayed easier tone, while Cotton Textile shares were quiet with a restricted turnover.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 2.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	405	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	895	0
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	260	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	246	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 4) X.D.	162	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs 10)	362	8
1	E.D Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	168	2
1,000	Hindustan	1720	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs 3)	122	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	286	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	525	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	1
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	247	8
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (Rs 10)	253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	1
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	85	10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	220	10
100	Swan (Rs 2-8)	108	12
500	Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	114	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12) XD	31	0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500	Imp Contry (Rs 7-8)	383	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	3
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	4
5	Union (As. 4)	5	12
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	121	12
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs 14)	855	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	12
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs 6-8) XD	133	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30) X.D.	1,430	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	124	11
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As 5)	10	8
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs 3)	170	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	146	14
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29) XD	1,350	0
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantej	922	8
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dn Baramati	104	1
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	727	8
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	5
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	51	0
50	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,040	0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	237	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	347	8
50	BIJAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	160	10
	Sale Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
50	B. STEAM (Rs. 5)	237	8
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	576	4
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	198	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-3	
50	BOM. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8) XD	90	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	142	8
50	I. Invest Trust	44	8
100	I. Radio Delo (12)	527	8
0"	I. Radio Ord (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30	PRIEMIER (Rs. 2-15)	72	4
15	Scindia	19	10
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	32	4
	PREFERENCE.		
4	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro X D	153	2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power X D	1548	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7½	pc. Tata Steel 2nd	173	0
9	p.c Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
5 3 4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	6
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12
7	p.c Sholapur	80	4
6	p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 2

Bombay Dyeing (885) 895 885 892 881 893 895

Century (257/8) 260 256 260

Central India (245) 247 245 246 244 246

Kohinoor (286/4) 288 285 286

New Great (251/4) 251 255 246 247

Simplex (85) 86 84 85

Swadeshi (220/10) 222 220

Associated Cement (121/12) 123 122 121/12

Andhra (1430) 1425 1430

Tata Hydro (148/4) 146/14

Tata Power (1355) 1357 1347 1352 1350

Tram Ord (126/14) 126/14 126/4 124/11

T Steel Defd (1050) 1070 1060 1047 1052 1022 1037 1035 1040

T Steel Ord (241) 243 241 236 238 238/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (173) 173

Bellapur (164/6) 165 160 161 160/10

B Steam (239/6) 238 237

B Burma (582/8) 590 585 586 572 576

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 2

2	3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3	per cent 1951/64	102/6
3	per cent 1941	103
3	per cent U P Bonds	9/
3	1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98
3	1/2 per cent 1947/55 Loan	106
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	108
4	per cent 1960/70	113/14
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60	119
5	per cent 1939/44	104
5	per cent 1939 45	107/2
5	1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/14
	TAX FREES	
4	per cent 1953/63	113
5	per cent 1955	122
5	per cent 1945/55	118/4
5	1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/15 and ruled quiet but steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 2

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268

Bank's buying T T 265 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,235

Bank's buying T T 1,235

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 74 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.43 1st instant

Japan London 1/2 2nd instant

Hongkong London 1/2 3/4 2nd instant

Shanghai London 1/0 1/2 2nd instant

Java London 8.95 1/2 2nd instant

London Paris 161.68 1st instant

London Belgium 29.42 1/2 1st instant

London Switzerland 21.65 5/8 1st instant

London Berlin 12.36 3/4 1st instant

London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 1st instant

London New York 4.96.40 1st instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 1st instant

London Italy 94.34 1st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-0-0 1/2 31st ultimo

Gold £7-0-0 1/2 1st instant

Silver London Ready 18 13/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Ready 19 1st instant

Silver London Forward 18 9/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Forward 18 5/8 1st instant

Silver New York Ready 43 31st ultimo

Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 1

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	77	1/4
3 1/2 per cent		91
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115	3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111	1/2
3 per cent 1949/52		99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73	13/16
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101	3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	111	3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary		41/3

Cotton Room Rates

	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	132	129	126	123	
Punjab	132	129	126	123	
Rajputana	132	129	126	123	
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148	145	...
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157	...
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150	...
Broach No. 2		167	165	163	161
Punjab-Ame.		188	185	182	179
Surat		221	218	215	212
Rajpipla		211	208	205	202

ASST. SECRETARY TO PARSI PANCHAYET

Appointment Of Educated Lady

An educated lady has been appointed as assistant secretary to the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay, the first time in the long history of this premier institution of the Parsis, in the person of Miss Khorshed B. Vakil, M.A., M.S.c. (London). With the ever-growing number of cases in which women are concerned coming up before the Panchayat Board such an appointment which was long felt will be welcomed by the entire community

National Week To Be Celebrated At Vile Parle

At the general meeting of the Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Congress Committee held on 27th March, it was unanimously decided to celebrate the National Week in a most fitting manners.

It was decided that the members of the Committee should cooperate with the sisters of Khadi Mandir of Vile Parle in their programme of spinning and hawking Khaddar.

It was also decided to hold three meetings at Vile Parle on April 6, 8 and 13.

It was also decided to take out a cyclist procession to surrounding villages with a view to establish mass contact.

85,00,000 WIRELESS LICENCES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, April 1.

A latest B. B. C. statistics show that the number of wireless licences in Great Britain is 85,00,000. The Corporation estimates that the number will increase till it reaches 95,00,000.

In every hundred families of Great Britain and Northern Ireland there are 66.3 wireless licences. This ratio is only exceeded in U. S. and Denmark.—Reuter .

Some of the leading members of the Marathi Women's Literary Conference, held recently at Sholapur, under the presidentship of Shrimati Patwardhan of Baroda.

Ramakrishna Mission Activities In America

AN INTERVIEW WITH SWAMI VISHWANANDA

Swami Vishwananda, President of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, who left Bombay for the United States of America by the Italian mail steamer on Thursday, was interviewed by a representative of this journal before his departure. Our representative asked the Swami, "How long do you propose to remain in America and what is the object of your visit?" to which the Swami replied as follows:—

"I will have to stay in the United States of America at least for three years. The Ramakrishna Mission has got a number of centres and I am being deputed to take up the charge of one centre. The primary object is to live the spiritual life there and to demonstrate the necessity of introspection and contemplation in the midst of their hustling of American life".

Q. Will you be visiting any of the European countries? Are there any Sanyasin members of the Ramakrishna Mission in Europe? Where are they working and since when?

A. I shall visit Italy, France and England. There are three Swamis of our Mission working at Geneva, Paris and London. The centres at Geneva and London were started in 1934, Paris in 1937.

Q. Where will be your headquarters in the United States?

A: Chicago.

Q. How many centres of the Ramakrishna Mission are there in the U.S.A., and how many Sanyasins of your Order are working there?

A. There are twelve centres and ten Sanyasins.

Q. What is the object of the activities of the Mission in America? Do you think India has got to teach to Americans and conversely do you think Indians have anything to learn from the West especially, America?

A. The Mission does not believe in proseltysing. The Swamis of our Mission constantly emphasise the fundamental unity of an religions and the glory of true religions. The object is to uplift men and women to higher planes of consciousness. Yes, India can teach America the values of Spirituality and learn from America industry and commerce and the power of organisation.

Q. Are the American people imbibing the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda? What is appealing to them most in these teachings?

A. The American people are imbibing their teaching. It is the Universality and Catholicity of Sri Ramakrishna's teachings which is appealing to them most.

Q. Among which classes of Americans has the response been the greatest?

A. It is amongst the cultured men and women. The thinking section of the American nation do feel the need of contemplative life. One American friend told me: Much of our activity is insanity.

Q. Is there any antipathy among the orthodox Christians of America against the so-called invasion of America by Hindu Swamis—especially Swamis of your Mission?

A. There is apathy. The orthodox and bigoted section in every religion vehemently oppose the intrusion of new ideas. But in spite of their opposition the Vedantic ideas are forging ahead. Recently one American gentleman wrote in the "Social Reformer"—many American minds are fed on upanishadic thought to-day.

Q. Do you think that the attitude of the Americans towards Indians has anyway improved as a result of the activities of Ramakrishna Mission since the visit of Swami Vivekananda to that country?

A. The phenomenal success of Swami Vivekananda has turned the attention of Savants and thinkers of America towards the hoary culture of India. The attitude of the Americans has certainly changed.

Q. Who is going to take charge of the Ashram at Khar after your departure to America?

A. Swami Sambudhanand.

Q. How long has the Ashram been in existence and is it now placed on firm foundations?

A. The ashram was started in 1923 in Santacruz through the earnest endeavours of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, K. Natarajan, the late Dr. Nair, Mr. Ginwalla and other friends. The Ashram is now placed on firm foundation. I take this opportunity for expressing my heart-felt gratitude to a Parsi friend, who has been mainly instrumental in making the Ashram what it is to-day by supplying the sinews of war. He had the good fortune of meeting Swami Vivekananda in Lahore in 1897.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FACE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Face Competition. 3/4

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

World News From Across The Seas

A SHAVIAN SNUB—ABOUT "MAC"—THE PREMIER'S DILEMMA—G. O. M.'s VOICE—WINTERTONIANA—A STAR'S WEDDING—A SLUMP IN LAW—FALLEN DICTATOR'S FIANCEE—A WORLD-FAMOUS HOTEL-

High school students at Toledo (Ohio) wrote to Bernard Shaw asking for his autograph. G.B.S. replied:

A school which teaches children to make nuisance of themselves by collecting autographs should be burnt to the ground.

But he signed the reply—and that was all the students wanted.

Ramsay MacDonald

The late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald aimed to end his political career in 1931. Had he done so he might have been alive to-day, for the succeeding years put a terrific strain on him.

His son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, tells us in an article in "News Letter," the National Labour Party fortnightly journal, of his father's reactions to the 1931 crisis.

Up to the last moment, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald thought the Labour Government would resign and be succeeded by a Conservative administration. He expected to go into opposition with his party, but he was not prepared to oppose the new Government if it carried out the programme for overcoming the financial crisis which had been approved by a majority of his Labour Cabinet.

He foresaw that in such circumstances he would, lose Labour leadership. The idea of a National Government was not his and when one was suggested under his leadership he was unprepared for the proposal. When he accepted the offer he thought the National Government would put through the Budget and resign and that there would then be reversion to party warfare.

In that event he was prepared to retire to Lossiemouth. Actually he remained in the Cabinet for six years more, and died in the early days of his retirement from office.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald intends to make use of private papers left by his father and write the full story of the fall of the last Labour Government. He was in close touch with his father throughout the 1931 crisis.

Malcolm reports that his father kept the Labourites in office day after day in the hope that they would get the country out of its difficulties, and also pass the Indian constitutional reforms.

Problem Of Guests

Well-known to every hostess, however humble, to all of us, is the problem of guests who stay on and on, writes William Hickey.

He adds that the same problem occurs even in high life in the great drama of politics. During Lunch-party given on Friday, March 11, by Mr. Chamberlain and his wife in honour of Herr von Ribbentrop, a message—urgent, private—came through from Vienna: Would the Prime Minister, when free, telephone Dr. von Schuschnigg?

Mr. Chamberlain itched to get to telephone; could not politely leave his important guests for what might be a long call—especially such a call. The party went on far longer, however, than the formal diplomatic lunch-parties usually do. It was 3-20 before the guests left.

Meanwhile the German troops were moving towards the frontier.

Gladstone Records

Is the famous Gladstone record sometimes played by the B.B.C. real—or just an imitation?

Famous people who knew the Grand Old Man when he made a record for Mr. Edison 40 years ago—among them Lady Gladstone of Hawarden—went to Broadcasting House to decide this important point.

The B.B.C. has four records purporting to reproduce the voice of Mr. Gladstone on one of the earliest phonograph records. One is beyond doubt genuine. It is possible that the other three were made by a well-known impersonator of the day. Lady Gladstone was accompanied by Canon Edward Byttleton, and Sir George Leverson-Gower, and the records were played over to them in one of the studios.

After listening carefully, Lady Gladstone, who was present in the room when the G.O.M. made the record, was unable to pick out the genuine record. "It is so difficult after 40 years," she said. But the visitors were agreed on one point—the records did not flatter the memory of Gladstone as an orator.

Earl Winterton

Lord Winterton, who has joined the Cabinet, is an Irish peer, who has sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Horsham since 1904.

Here is a biography of the new Cabinet Minister from one of the London newspapers.

He embodies eighteenth-century tradition of combined politics and sport. He owns 3,000 acres; and was once M.F.H. Winterton was educated at Eton and Oxford. He served during the war in Gallipoli, Palestine and Arabia. Also fought under Colonel Lawrence of Arabia.

Earl Winterton's height is 6ft. 3in. When he uncoils his legs to rise in the House, it looks like the beginning of Indian rope trick.

Earl Winterton was Joseph Chamberlain's Parliamentary Private Secretary in 1905. He was also under-Secretary for India in 1922 and 1924-1929. He is a hero of many scenes in the House and was once slapped with an Order Paper. He has a pretty line in invective and at the same time fearlessly independent.

But, Earl Winterton is well-known to Indians for the compliment paid to him by Mr. Syud Hossain. For casting certain personal aspersions on our Muslim compatriot, I remember Hossain saying publicly: "I invite him to repeat the aspersions outside on a platform which is not privileged. If he won't, he will prove that he is only a cad." Winterton never repeated the aspersions

Fate Of London Austrians

The future of the 500 Austrians in London will be decided within the next few days.

Automatically they have become German citizens and their passports wil be reviewed. A few may be deprived of their citizenship, as Einstein, Thomas Mann, and other Germans have been. But the majority will receive German passports.

Many of the German Jews resident in England still retain their German passports. As a rule, no objection is raised to a renewal if the refugee has paid what are called "flight taxes"; that is, the total taxes which must be paid before a refugee leaves Germany. But these passports are available for only 12 months and must be renewed.

Mr. Erich Mendelsohn, the famous architect, retains his passport although he left Germany five years ago. When a refugee has been deprived of his citizenship he can go to the Home Office of the country where he is living and receive a Document of Identity for travelling. But he has first to show that the German Embassy have refused a passport.

It is understood that if Baron Frankenstein, the former Austrian Minister in London, decided to remain in England he would be in exactly the same position as all other Austrians. The Home Office would be unable to replace his diplomatic passport with a British one unless he became naturalised.

Other Austrians resident in England are Elizabeth Bergner, Ernst Freud, son of Professor Freud, and Prince Weikersheim.

Tennis Star's Wedding

Immediately after Wimbledon, Senorita Anita Lizana, the Chilean tennis star, who has arrived in London, intends to marry a Scotsman, Mr. Robert Ellis.

When she has done so she will, as a British subject, be eligible to represent Britain in Wightman Cup matches. Senorita de Alvarez, the former Spanish champion, has played as a French citizen since her marriage to Count Jean de la Valdene. She was placed second only to Mme. Mathieu on last year's official ranking list of French women players.

* * *

A baby girl, who has just been born to Mrs. Iyono Ishii, owner of a restaurant in a town in Tochigi prefecture, north of Tokyo, has been given the suggestive imperialistic name of Nishima.

Nishima is a compound of three Chinese characters, the first syllables of the Japanese words for Japan (Nippon), China (Shina), and Manchukuo.

Olympic Games

When the members of the International Olympic Committee, on which Lord Aberdare, represents Great Britain, finished their meeting in Cairo, a number of them travelled to Greece.

That was in order to fulfil a wish of the late Baron Pierre de Coubertin, father of the modern Olympic Games. The Baron, who was descended both from Rubens and from Cyrano de Bergerac, spent half a century converting Frenchmen to athletics. When he died last September, he was honorary president of the Games, which he had revived in their present form. It was Baron de Coubertin's desire that, after his death, his heart should be buried at Olympic. This is now to be done and the ceremony at Olympia will take place on March 26.

Fabulous Fees

The law, it would seem, is languishing. In the King's Bench Division business is often through before mid-day.

The Chancery side is in the throes of a slump, and barrister's fees are small. The principal sufferers from this state of affairs are juniro counsel. Though the big leaders do not make what they used to do, they still earn substantial sums. It is estimated that Sir William Jowitt now tops the bill, with an income of some £25,000 a year. Sir Patrick Hastings comes next with £20,00 a year. Sir Stafford Cripps is said to make about £17,000. Sir Walter Monckton and Mr. Roland Oliver average £15,000. Mr. Norman Birkett is not making more than £12,000.

These sums do not compare with the fortunes whtch were being made at the British Bar at the time of the Excess Profits Duty after the war, or even with the sums earned more recently by such leaders as Sir Wilfrid Greene, now Master of the Rolls, who in a single year has made £45,000.

Sir Wilfred was on the Chancery side, but dealt with a variety of cess in othr directions.

Fallen Dictator

Dr. Schuschnigg and Countess Vera Fugger von Babenhausen have long wanted to marry.

Hitherto they have been prevented by a Church veto. Now it is reported, the veto has either been overcome or defied, and they are said to have been married in Vienna. The Countess is 34, 7 years younger than Dr. Schuschnigg. In 1924 she married Count Leopald Fugger von Babenhausen, a Major in the Munich Air Force Command. This marriage was declared to be void by the Church several years ago. There were, however, three children, who are now with their father in Czechoslovakia and it was because of the children that a second marriage was vetoed.

The Countess has for many months had a strong influence on Dr. Schuschnigg's relations with Prince Starhemberg, the former Vice-Chancellor. The Babenhausen and Starhemberg houses have had an almost feudal dislike of one another since the Middle Ages. The Starhemberg family go back to the 13th century. The other line can be traced to the 15th.

Some time ago. Dr. Schuschnigg said that he liked the company of the Countess because "she hates to talk about politics and makes me forget that I am a politician". The Countess is tall, fair and beautiful. She is the daughter of Count Czernin, and thus comes of one of the most famous Austrian families. She has no property and has been living in a modestly furnished room in Vienna.

Schuschnigg has one child, a boy of 12. His first wife was killed in a motor car accident in 1935.

Hitler's Schoolmates

Mr. Ward Price, the "Daily Mail's" correspondent, had a talk with the old school-master, Herr Hofrat Huemer, of Herr Hitler. He also had a talk with a man who was in the second class with Hitler as a boy.

"Not an outstanding boy," said both of them, in this hour of Hitler's triumph.

"Stubborn, not brilliant at his work, a rowdy, big-grown boy—he was the only one who wore long trousers in the second class," recalled his former school-mate. "And he loved playing the part of General de Wet in our sham fights of Boers versus English; it was in the year 1903."

Hotel Kaiserhof

Herr Hitler, who for many years made the Hotel Kaiserhof his Berlin headquarters, remains faithful to his preference for hotel life by staying at the Hotel Imperial in Vienna. It has played a historic part in the life of the capital. The tablet at which the Treaty of Alliance was signed by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy is shown with pride.

More than a dozen sovereigns have stayed there during the last half century. Kaiser Wilhelm I occupied the Royal suite. Thirty years later the ex-Kaiser stayed there with Bethmann-Hollweg, then his Chancellor.

Other royalties whom it has entertained include King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, and King Alfonso of Spain, King Constantine and King George of Greece and King Milan and King Alexander of Serbia.

The ex-Khedive of Egypt was a frequent visitor, as also the late Shah of Persia. Dr. Eckener stayed there a few years ago in the room which Count Zeppelin had once occupied. And Galsworthy occupied the room which had been Wagner's.

In the hotel's golden book are *the signatures of an extraordinary variety of celebrities of the last half century including Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore, Cecil Rhodes, Caruso and Lord Rosebery, who* was at the time Prime Minister.

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How To Save The Indian Craftsmen

confidence in the existence of patronage as a living, though a dormant force hidden somewhere in the labyrinthian maze of the Government machine, that I advocated with the support of the Governor of Bombay schemes for post-graduate courses in the Fine and Applied Arts of India, of which New Delhi was to be a point of focus, and for the independence of Art training and its emancipation from the constructive coils of a too-official regime. When I look back upon the fluctuations of those strenuous years, upon our plans and schemes that succeeded, no less than on those that went "agley", I am reminded of much very lively controversy, which, though muffled in this country by distance, was real enough for those of us who were in the midst of it.

The opinion has been expressed that "It would be a mistake to attribute too much to individual Governors; for when work is demanded by the Spirit of the Age it will be done in some shape or other whoever may be in power." Be this as it may, it is an extremely fortunate thing that from 1919 to 1923, there was a strong hand in Bombay upon the helm of

(Continued From Page 13)

Government, otherwise I cannot doubt that the stately but somewhat cumbersome vessel of Government would certainly have collided with such flotsam upon the departmental tide as the Indian Art Schol—with the sort of result which George Stephenson deprecated when asked what would happen if a railway train were to encounter a cow upon the line!

It is my great regret that much more was not done with the great enterprise of New Delhi for the revival of Indian Arts and Crafts when so fair an opportunity offered. But at least the Bombay School is stabilised; and it is now for India to show her artistic as well as her political acumen by the revival of patronage on an organised scale. It is useless for India to continue the system of casually drafting her Art students to Europe for training, and of fixing her eye upon Europe as the arbiter of public taste. It is a great pity that the comprehensive scheme for the re-organisation of the fine arts of India which I did all I could, with the help of a great many prominent Indians, to see adopted on a scale commensurate with the unrivalled but hopelessly disorganised artistic genius of the country, was not adopted on lines similar to those suggested by Lord Lloyd at the Wembley Conference on Indian Art in 1924. But I have confidence in India's capacity to shake off the trammels of indifference which have too long led her to ignore her own strongest claim to the world's consideration.

Need For Public Patronage

The time has come for her to patronise her own talent, to trust herself, to open her eyes to the vision of her own beauty, which though it has so long been an inspiration to many foreigners has left her strangely unconcerned. The burning question before India at the present time is how to save her craftsmen, and use for the benefit of her own people the wonderful talent of her inhabitants of all communities. This can only be done through patronage—patronage by the State and by the public. I believe that it will be by provincial enterprise that the Arts of India which are once more in the ascending scale will come into their own again, just as surely as they did in emulative Italy in the Renaissance. Indian students must be encourged to look at India, to listen to the voices that surround them, and to interpret the message audible to their own ears without fear; not in terms of the past but in terms of the India of to-day, which is still the East's most dazzling incarnation of beauty.—"The National Review"

GAVE AWAY HIS EX-WIFE!

A husband who recently divorced his wife gave her away at her next marriage at Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Juliette Johannessen divorced Mr. V. R. Johannessen, but Mr. Johannessen, was a witness when his ex-wife took out a marriage licence with another man—Mr. W. E. Baker.

Then Mr. Johannessen acted at the wedding ceremony.

SCOUT IDEALS

Now that it has been universally accepted that the Scout Movement must be nationalised and that it must be radically different from what has been generally called Scouting in this country during the last decade, it is necessary to determine what is exactly connoted by national Scouting.

As one of the most important and vital Youth Movements of the World Scouting must be firmly rooted in precise and clear ideals. Scouting is based on five fundamental ideals; International Brotherhood, Citizenship, Service, Natural Living and Personal Efficiency. These ideals naturally apply to the International Scout Movement and are not meant to apply to specific regions and associations. It is not likely that these ideals will be seriously challenged in any society actuated by the healthy desires for Peace, Co-operation and Progress.

The ideal of International Brotherhood in the Scout Movement is and should never be a sentimental and pious dream or platitude in the mouth of less sincere men, but it must be a living reality towards which all youths must move consciously, intelligently and purposefully. The desire for brotherhood is both a positive and a negative assertion. Not only does scouting pave the way for the realisation of the equality and fraternity of man, affording the ideal of equality of opportunity and treatment but it positively discourages any kind of narrow, selfish sectarianism or nationalism which harbours leanings towards caste, class or communal prejudices. For the assertion of this noble ideal it is vitally imperative to see that persons of such narrow outlook do not find an asylum in the leadership of the Scout Movement. There should be nothing more dishonourable and dishonest than to seek to exploit human institutions with praiseworthy ideals for the service of narrow and selfish aims. Purity of leadership is not only necessary at the top in the Associations and Provincial and National Councils, but it is the Scoutmaster who must symbolise before his younger comrades the spirit of genuine amity, friendliness and goodwill towards all.

The Ideal Citizen

The ideal of citizenship determines the greatness of modern civilized nations. It is not easy to answer who is the ideal citizen. Healthy in body, emotions and mind, the ideal citizen strives to seek his happiness without trespassing upon the welfare of others. His actions are motivated by Duty rather than selfish Desire. His social instinct is developed and he abstains from anti-social actions. He serves his country without hatred for others, he serves his community without the spirit of exclusiveness, he serves his family with devotion, and he serves himself without selfishness. The demands of citizenship are not universal, they alter with time, circumstance and situation; and yet they imply that the citizen is intelligent, efficient, loyal, social and sportsmanlike. The Scout Movement unflinchingly bestows its full attention on the training and development of such citizenship which will be a credit and pride for the nation.

Scouting does not accept the ideal of Service in any spirit of arrogant sense of superiority, nor does it seek to serve with a view to gain ulterior reward or even egoistic personal satisfaction. The ideal meaning of Service is Duty performed with humility. To the Indian Scout it reveals to him the highest interpretation of Dharma. Since the individual is unable to live an isolated existence, it becomes his duty to stand by his neighbour, to alleviate pain and suffering, to liquidate ignorance, and to lend a hand where there is a cry for need and assistance. The scout serves the stranger with as much devotion as he serves his family and his country. It has to be realised that without service the scout becomes a unique and efficient tool who is left in oblivion to rust with time. The externalisation of the Scout Movement takes place through Service. It is the only legitimate demonstration of its raison d'etre before the public.

Scouting has been conceived more or less on the lines Rousseau conceived his educational principles. Nature with its vastness, grandeur, beauty and order becomes the excellent training ground for youth seeking activity. The growing youth can nowhere find growth so orderly, rythmical and beautiful than near the pulsating vigour of plant and animal life, and the grandeur of natural phenomena like mountains and rivers. Youth needs training and education and there is no greater book of lessons than the book of Nature through which all living things draw their inspiration and their experience. Nature is the ideal ground for the release of impulses with natural restraint. Nature alone inspires the right ambition for courage, adventure and achievement.

"Be Prepared"

The ideal of personal efficiency as the thinker and the doer or worker is expressed in the motto "Be Prepared". Personal fitness, ability and initiative are all encouraged in the various Scout Tests and Proficiency Badges. Modern education has failed to create the efficient citizen. Scouting seeks to triumph where school curricula education has failed. Personal efficiency requires trained senses, skill of the fingers and the hand, an active and resourceful brain and an ability for the application of knowledge to real circumstances. There is no ideal school in existence in the world for the creation of such an efficiency than Scouting which has been fortunate enough to conceive the most urgent need of the present complex, confusing, scientific civilisation the efficient and the proficient man, the skilled worker, and the practical thinker

Principle Of Self-Activity

These ideals of the Scout Movement are sought to be attained by the practical application of the principle of self-activity. This fundamental principle of education is now accepted all over the world, especially in the struggling nations of Germany, Italy, Austria and Soviet Russia. According to this principle the boy learns through action, experience and actual participation in life activities. The brain and the muscle work together, the limbs motivated by natural and spontaneous desires that spring out of the environment. Few adults and teachers of world can visualise that joy and exultation that work and creation give to the young. Personality and character are moulded, not artificially built up by the teacher, in living through activity. If for nothing else, scouting deserves its place in the natural life of any country merely because of this great contribution which builds up a new, active, efficient humanity for the nation.

Instrument Of Social Emanciption

These are the fundamental ideals and principles of the Scout Movement. But throughout the world, aims, ideals and fundamentals are naturally limited by two factors—the place and the period. The ideal structure of any human institution must mould itself to actual circumstance if the institution has to thrive like a healthy, functioning tool of society. It is, therefore, that the above ideals must fit into the pattern of present-day Indian conditions.

The conflict of nationalism with the ideal of International Brotherhood has to be understood. Indian nationalism is defensive and free of hatred for the enemy, but it is vital and full of energy at the present stage of our national existence and the world situation. Self preservation and the right to freedom are not dreams of the few, they are indispensable for human progress and human existence. Under the circumstances a transitory period of unrest and mutual suspicion is inevitable. The world is, however, fast moving towards a catastrophe from which perhaps the lesson of genuine brotherhood will emerge more triumphant, a lesson more for the West than for the East to learn.

The second stumbling-block in the attainment of all the ideals of the Scout Movement in India is the ignorance of the masses, the vastness of the country, the diversity of the population, and the inadequacy of correct leadership. These are not so much handicaps as inducements for us to work without fear till the obstacles are overcome. The Scout Movement has so far not striven in the right direction to overcome these obstacles, with the result that it has remained a middle class movement, isolated to the main cities and towns, tutored under alien leadership.

Scouting in India must not only be a weapon for the training of the young, it must be a platform and an institution for social emancipation and social progress. This is the true meaning of its national character. Scouting must suit and serve the geographical region with its native needs, culture and language. It must serve as a great unifying factor bringing together the village and the town, the children of diverse races and communities, and of different castes and classes. Finally it must evolve an efficient, patient, thinking and working leadership that will understand the desires and aspirations of the people and guide them to a fuller, happier existence.

They are wrong who believe that behind the present cry of nationalisation of the Scout Movement, there is a mere anger and opportunism, for soon it will be known that behind this living cry there is a will to mould a great institution to serve a great purpose. It should be the destiny of all right thinking men and women to hear at this stage this sincere call for right action. Out of the present struggle there is bound to appear a scouting more virile, more pure, more determined in its aims, more widely appreciated by the vast public that demands new opportunity for the young for training and service. National Scouting must permeate public opinion as a cry for creation for achievement and for national emancipation.

The Highest Test

One of the changes that the nationalisation of the Scout Movement will demand is the substitution of the King's Scout Badge, the highest and the most difficult Test of the B. P. Movement, by a test suitable to the requirement of the country. Not only its name and the badge, but the qualifications required for the award will need to be decided. The award should not merely go to the winner of the First Class Badge and a few important Service Badges, but it should go to one who gives some tangible proof for having lived the Scout ideals. Of course, the passing of the First Class Badge is indispensable, as also the winning of four to six of the most important Proficiency Badges, especially including the Civic Badges. But further the Scout must render some definite public service like educating the illiterate, working in slums or the village on some reconstruction programme or doing some educational work. His qualifications for camping and organising camps must be proved further than the requirements of the First Class Badge. The Badge may be advantageously called the Hind Scout Badge and it will be generally appreciated if it is a gold embroidered map of India on Black background.

THE STORY OF LIFE

(Continued From Page 8)

as well as iron and other metals, calcium, etc. The stars are mainly classified into four major divisions of white or blue, yellow, and two types of red stars. The bright white or blue stars are the largest in number, with a temperature between 10 to 20 thousand degrees centigrade. Our Sun belongs to the yellow type. The temperature of yellow stars is about 6,000 degrees centigrade, and of the red stars about 2,000 degrees centigrade.

Stars are classified according to their luminosity into Giant Stars, Supergiants and Dwarfs. Giant stars are more than a hundred times more luminous than our Sun. Supergiants are thousands of times more luminous. The white dwarfs are the smallest stars known.

Majority of stars appear to the human eye to shine with the same lustre. For thousands of years the stars give out the same energy to its surface. But there are Pulsating Stars in which the amount of radiation varies and therefore the lustre of the star varies from dull to bright and bright and bright to dull.

Temporary stars are some of the most amazing phenomena of the Heavens. They appear suddenly in the sky, shining with tremendous luminosity, and then suddenly disappear. The finest of such appeared in 1572, known as Tycho's star. Kepler's star appeared in 1604. The latest known, Nova Pictoris, appeared in 1925. The temporary stars are believed to be exploded suns.

Like our baby twins, the stars also appear twins in the Heavens. They are called Binaries. They usually move together side by side, but sometimes they revolve round each other. The distance between the twins in Delta Equuei is almost as much as the distance between the Sun and Jupiter.

Such is the story of the stars that appear dimmer than candle light in the sunless sky. We experience day with our single glorious Sun, but during the night millions of suns far brighter than our Sun leave us in darkness. The meaning of the Universe must be sought in distance which creates a new equation betwen appearance and reality. In any case the stars are the bricks that have built up the mansion of the Universe. They are the powerhouse from which all energy eminates. We know much of the stars, but shall we wait eternally for the answer as to whence they come?

THE MILKY WAY.

We cannot complete our knowledge of the Universe without discussing three important stellar phenomena. On a very dark night, as we gaze into the mysterious Heavens, we see before us a band of white light as if it is a highway in the skies for gods to travel. This is the Milky Way. It consists of clouds of millions of stars that lie perhaps at the end of the Universe. Are they reserves for Nature to draw upon to maintain the stellar population? Our Solar system itself belongs to the Milky Way.

THE COMETS.

Comets differ a great deal from the ordinary heavenly bodies. They are remarkable for their eccentric habits, for they move in irregular orbits. A comet has three parts—the star or the nucleus, a cloudy mass surrounding the nucleus called the coma, and the tail. About twenty to thirty comets appear to the naked eye in the course of a century, periodic comets appear regularly before the human eye, the first of such known planets was seen by Kepler in 1607, later known as Halley's comet of 1682. It last appeared in 1910. It will be again visible, in 1985. There have, however been comets which have never returned. Comets dissolve and decay; and Biela's comet, first seen in 1772 was found to be broken in two in 1846. The comets are casual visitors to our solar system. Their periods of revolutions are sometimes thousands and thousands of years. During this period they may fly far away from our solar system, but they are believed to be members of our own family. The nucleus of a comet is supposed to contain meteoric matter and is seen in the spectrum to contain hydrogen and carbon. Seen through a telescope, masses of vapour rise from the head of a comet. As the comet approaches the sun, the vapour moves away from the head, and appears as the tail of the comet.

THE METEORS.

There are objects in the Heavens which appear suddenly, and seem to move in a hurry. Often a star is seen darting through the sky, and the frightened schoolboy shuts his eyes and holds his head lest the rushing object should descend upon him. These are known by the generic name of meteors. There is scarcely a night when a few of these are not discerned; but at times they are innumerable, especially between the 10th and the 15th of August of each year. In some cases they have appeared like rain fire, causing terror in the hearts of our brethren on this globe. This was especially so in 1867. There are millions of meteors, racing through space, revolving round the sun. Their sizes vary, some being as small as stones or mere pebbles. One such, moving with a velocity of say ten to fifty miles a second, may suddenly pass across the course of our Earth and strike against its atmosphere. With the impact the body is heated to an enormous temperature. and its substance dissolves in a brilliant glow of light.

GRAVITATION.

The great law that holds the Universe together is the law of gravitation. This law, known to the school child as Newton's Law, affirms "that matter attracts matter, particle by particle, with an intensity that diminishes as the distance increases." "This supreme balance that Nature provides prevents the stars from moving in chaos, striking against each other like furies of destruction. It was left to Einstein to answer the query—what is matter? Einstein's electrical theory links space and time together. and makes "mass dependent upon the velocity" with which the object moves. Mass is no more a primary property of matter, it is only secondary. The "primordial stuff of nature is not matter but electricity." Next article: "Our Solar System" will appear a fortnight later.

SCIENCE LOCATES SEAT OF SOUL

The discovery that emotions and consciousness originate in a ring-shaped structure deep in the middle of the brain has been made at Cornell University, U.S.A., by Dr. James W. Papez, Professor of Anatomy.

The ring-shaped structure, it is stated, lies in the area which the ancients called the "seat of the soul." It is composed of four somewhat puzzling parts of the brain which act as the central stations for receiving and sending messages to and from the body and the higher brain centre, which distinguishes man from animals.

Injury to these centres results in apathy, somnolence, lethargy, stupidity, moodiness, personality disturbances and other troubles. —Reuter.

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[MOTTO. EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

What is it that first strikes us as we look at our world? Is it the difference which shows in raiment, the differences which mark one nation from another in complexion and size? No, something much more difficult to understand.

The first thing to strike us in looking at the inhabitants of the Earth is the extraordinary distances which separate the various peoples in time. It is the same hour for the whole Earth. For the history of the entire planet it is twentieth century. And you look at the vast time-distances. The age of the Earth is the same for all the world. And Asia was civilised many centuries before Europe. Yet, at the westernmost parts of Europe, so lately barbarian, we see more science, more art, more refinement, morals and manners than in the very heart and centre of the once regal East—the East of India, Babylonia, Assyria, and Greece.

At once, then we learn to be careful how we speak of the world. It is absurd, and it is also dangerous, to speak of the world as if it were a body of people all marching together on one road towards one definite goal. It is absurd to speak of the Present as if it were the present for all the world, or of the Past as if all the world had done with it and was pressing forward to one Future for all mankind.

We are reminded of that old story of a traveller through Time, told in a book seven hundred years old:—

"In passing one day by a very ancient and extremely popular city, I asked one of the inhabitants who founded the place. He replied: 'I know not; and our ancestors knew no more than we do on this point?' Five hundred years afterwards, passing by the same place, I could not perceive a trace of the city. Inquiring of one of the peasants when it was that the city was destroyed, he answered me: 'What an old question! This country has never been other than you see it now.' I returned there after another five hundred years, and I found a sea. I now asked the fisherman how long it was since their country became a sea, and he replied that I ought to know it had always been a sea I returned aga'n after five hundred years; the sea had disappeared, and it was now dry land. No one knew what had become of the sea, or if such a thing had ever existed. Finally, I returned once more after five hundred years, and found again a flourishing city. The people told me that the origin of their city was lost in the night of time."

So does Time cover up the history of men!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 3rd to 9th April 1938:—

1. Sis. Shalini Paranjpaye.
2. Bro. Prem Anand.
3. Bro. Ashoka Desai.
4. Bro. Sultan Mohamad.
5. Sis. Mary Gonsalves.
6. Sis. Mehra Tata.
7. Bro. Pravin Mehta.
8. Bro. Batuk Mody.
9. Bro. Joseph Pareira.
10. Bro. Behram Golwalla.
11. Sis. Sultana Habib.
12. Sis. Kashi Gandhi.
13. Bro. Baldev Setalvad.
14. Bro. P. S. Trivedi
15. Bro. Ganesh Malvankar.
16. Bro. Satish Banerjee.
17. Sis. Krishna Kumari

ONLY A BABY SMALL.

Only a baby small,
Dropped from the skies.
Only a laughing face
Two sunny eyes.

Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes.

Only a golden head,
Curly and soft;
Only a tongue that wags
Loudly and oft.

Only a little brain,
Empty of thought;
Only a little heart,
Troubled with naught.

Only a tender flower,
Sent us to rear;
Only a life to love
While we are here.

Only a baby small,
Never at rest;
Small but how dear to us
God knoweth best.

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari childr en visited Khar Nagar on Sunday last and played a Hockey match with children of the school of that place.

THE STAGE OF LIFE.

By Mirza Ahmed Sohrab.

East and West—North and South! This earth of ours is like unto a vast gorgeous Theatre and we little boys and little girls living quietly at home in villages, towns and on the countryside, will some day have to step forward to play our parts on the Stage of Life.

Let us then learn our lines to perfection, rehearse them and find our places in the chorus or on the march; for when the curtain rises, if we miss our cue, or fall out of step, we will bring discredit on the Director and the whole company.

A good drama has many characters and only a few leading roles, so it is plain that every one cannot be a star. Without doubt there will be new Christopher Columbuses making startling discoveries; new Kalidases writing immortal stories; new Hatim Tales protecting the weak and the unfortunate. There will be new Florence Nightingales caring for the sick; new Joans of Arc hearing the whispered voices of the saints; new Krishnas teaching the lesson of love. And maybe we will be these new heroes and heroines! Maybe!

But maybe we will take humbler parts—parts great also, and very fascinating if they are played honestly, if they are played with art; and always we must remember that the success of the play depends on every one of us; for a single bad actor can spoil the whole effect.

Boys and girls! A New Dramatist is managing the stage of the earth, and his casting director is looking everywhere for talent. The script is colourful, exciting, joyous and it has marvellous parts for all of us. The title of the play is "Putting the world into order", and there are many heroes and many heroines, and a soaring, stirring music, and a villain named WAR—yes the worst villain ever known.

Let us then apply ourselves wherever we happened to be in villages, towns, or on the countryside—East and West—North and South! The hour of rehearsal is about to strike! Any moment the casting director may drop in, seeking boys and girls for brave parts, generous parts, wise parts, gay parts He will choose them by the look in their eyes.

Would it not be a pity if we weren't brave enough, or generous enough, or wise enough, or gay enough? Would it not be a pity if he passed us by? Because we want—oh we want so much to play our parts on the Stage of Life!

"APRIL FOOL"

(By P. J. Mehta.)

All the friends had arrived. "It is an hour since we came. Why is Vinu not here?" Oh! it is half past seven. Where is Vinu?" asked everybody. At last at nine, Vinu came.

"Vinu, where had you been? We have been waiting for three hours! You invited us at six, and you have been out till nine. What was the matter?" Asked Giju.

"Sorry Giju, I had been out for a good reason. I beg your pardon".

"What good reason?" Asked

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

THE DOG IS TAUGHT.

HOW TO CYCLE.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) ....

.....

Full Address.....,

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

one of them.

Vinu replied that he had just distributed about fifty cards amongst his friends, asking them to bring their friends and others with themselves to his party.

They, in their eagerness to enjoy the fun, forgot that he had invited them on the 1st April.

So, when Vinu was asked the reason for his staying away, he just stepped to aboard in the room.

It was covered with a cloth which the latter removed. On it was written "April Fool".

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The enrolment forms and full particulars of the Children's Associations have been sent to the following during the last week:—

Bro. R. P. Saxena, Meerut; Bro. Narain Datta Gupta, Delhi; Bro. Vaidya Shomshekhar G. Babanagare, Sholapur; Bro. Sadanand M. Raote, Worli; Bro. Mohamed Usman, Goa; Bro. Shivram, Jamkhandi; Sis. M. K. Saratha, Madras; Bro. Nanik P. K., Karachi; Bro. Theroo Thadhomal, old Sukkur.

The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children will go to visit the Aerodrome at Vile Parle this morning.

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" for the month of April 1937—Spring Special Number is ready. If you are not a permanent subscriber, get your copy early by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

TO PLAY A JOKE

(By Ram L. Kisani.)

It was a sultry afternoon. The village school broke up earlier because it was "Jumma-day". The streets of the village of Pir-Patho were alive with the loud talk of the school children returning home.

"Hullo, Prakash. Are you coming to-day at the Chauk? We'll play marbles there", said his friend to Prakash coming out of the classroom

"No please. I can't", replied Prakash.

"Why not?"

"I've promised my sister to play marbles with her this evening", said Prakash.

"Eh, you play marbles with girls?" said his friend mockingly.

"Of course", said Prakash. and they separated.

Prakash reached home. Vatsala, his younger sister greeted him. "Prakash—Prakash, why so late? I have been waiting for you for years as it were!" said she.

A minute later they were playing marbles in the compound They played for a long time.

At last tired, they both rested under a mango tree. Vatsala soon climbed up the tree and proudly said that she was taller than her brother.

"Where do trees come from?" asked Vatsala.

"From seeds"—replied Prakasn confidently.

"And where do seeds come from?" asked Vatsala again.

"Of course, from the trees", replied Prakash with a smile.

"And where do trees...."

"You are a nuisance", said Prakash interrupting his sister.—"Don't you ask me such silly questions".

Prakash had hardly spoken when they heard a cry from outside the compound.

"Vatsala, what's that?" said Prakash as they ran out of the compound.

Outside the compound they saw a boy about their age. He was weeping. On the ground beside him was a broken earthen pot. The boy wore ragged and tattered clothes with thousands of stitches all over.

"What's the matter?" asked Prakash.

The boy raised his head and looked at Prakash and again looked down without replying.

"Is your little pot broken?" asked Vatsala.

"Y-e-s. A-nd the—the milk is spilt." Sobbed the boy.

"Where did you get the milk from?" asked Vatsala

"I bought it".

"From where?" asked Prakash.

"Just from that shop", the boy pointed with his finger

"Where do you live?"

"At Bava-Jo-Goth."

"Bava-Jo-Goth? How did you come here?"

"Walking."

"Great God"! exclaimed Prakash and Vatsala.

"Where do you intend to go?" asked Vatsala.

"No where" replied the boy absentmindedly.

"Where is your father?"—

"Where is your mother?"—asked Vatsala and Prakash both at once.

"The village folk say they died some years back", said the boy with a blush.

"Orphan!" whispered Vatsala to her brother.

"What's your name please?" asked Prakash.

"Bhiku", said the boy shyly.

"Oh what a nice name you've got!" exclaimed Vatsala.

"Come on my friend, Bhiku", said Prakash holding the boy's hand. "Come to our home and my mother will give you plenty of milk and a new earthen pot. Besides we'll have lots of play."

Bhiku only smiled and followed them.

Their mother was very pleased to see the new comer. She gave Bhiku good dishes to eat and plenty of milk to drink. Prakash gave his new suit to Bhiku.

THE SMALLER CHILDREN PLAYED "KHO-KHO."

Bhiku, Vatsala and Prakash had great fun. When night fell, Prakash asked Bhiku, "Where do you intend to go?"

Bhiku hesitated. "No where", he said at last.

"Why not stay to-night with us?" said Vatsala quickly.

Bhiku bent his head with a smile.

It was past mid-night. Bhiku lay awake in his bed. He did not get sleep. He blinked his eyes and laughed!

"What a fun!" he said to himself.

Then he rose from his bed, and opened the door of the room. He came down the stair-case, opened the main door and was gone.....

Prakash was the first to enter Bhiku's room to bid him good morning. But Bhiku was not there! He searched for him everywhere but he was not to be found. He called his mother and sister. They were surprised to hear the news.

"Oh! Where has Bhiku gone?" asked Vatsala.

She turned over Bhiku's bed. From beneath it she found a note paper. She first read it to herself. The letter was a surprise. She cried out to her brother and mother. They came and Prakash read it loudly:

My Dear Cousins Vatsala and Prakash,

It was indeed very kind of you to help Bhiku in his troubles. He only regrets that you did not recognise him. He was your cousin Hiro. He did this just to play a joke upon you! Prakash was really generous to give him the new suit. Very many thanks!

Cheers from your cousin,
Hiro.

All looked at each other's faces. Vatsala then said, "Shall we call him Wonder Hiro, brother?"

"Indeed, we shall", said Prakash, smiling.

* * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

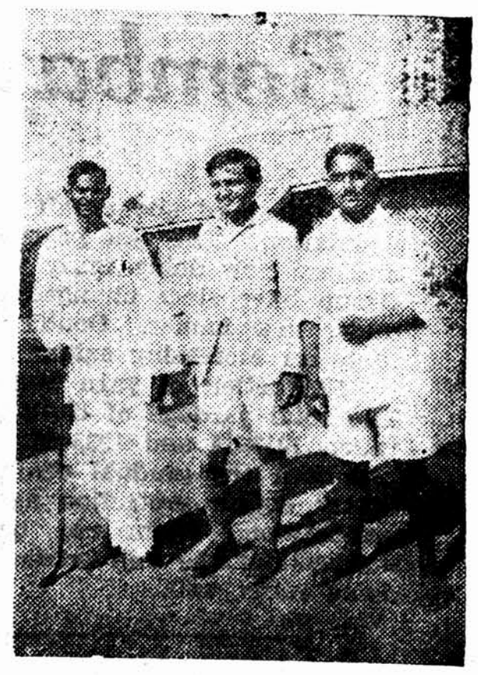
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Mr. Satish F. Desai, Bar-at-Law, Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, with Messrs. Santram Singh (on his right) and Shaligram Singh (on his left), teachers of the Hindi School of Khar Nagar, who take a great interest in our activities.

OTHERS PLAYED AT "RAT AND CAT" RACE.

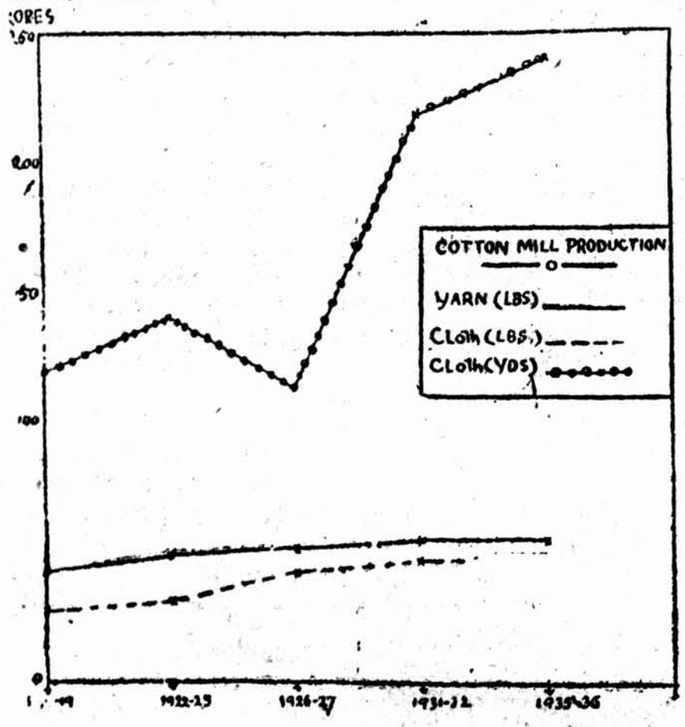
"KHO-KHO" GAME IN PROGRESS: "One, Two, Three, Start"!

Bombay's Industrial Development

(Continued From Page 9)

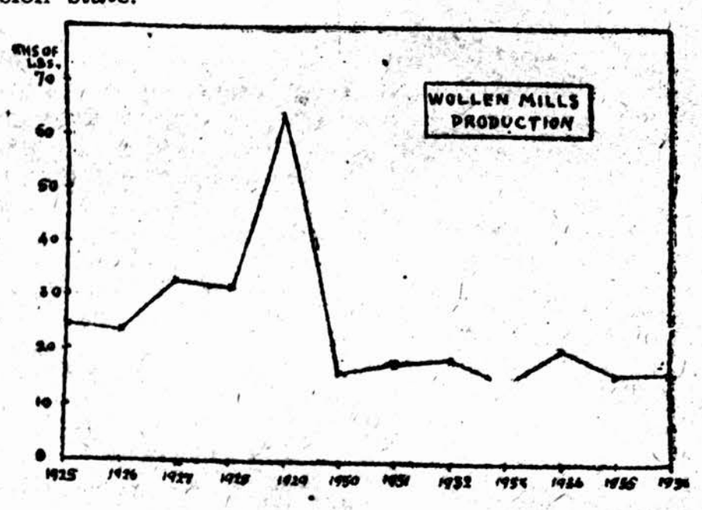
bhoy Group of about half a dozen mills actually went into liquidation. The rest of the mills have weathered the storm and are now doing fairly well. The mills of the Currimbhoy Group have since changed hands and have been restarted under new names. Double-shift working has been resorted to to an increasing extent in the last few years.

Production of yarn and cloth has considerably increased. The total yardage of cloth produced more than doubled between 1913-14 and 1935-36. A feature of the mill production has been the gradual change-over to finer goods. The industry enjoys protection against foreign, especially Japanese, competition. There has been an expansion in the foreign markets for the mill products and the industry as a whole is doing fairly well.



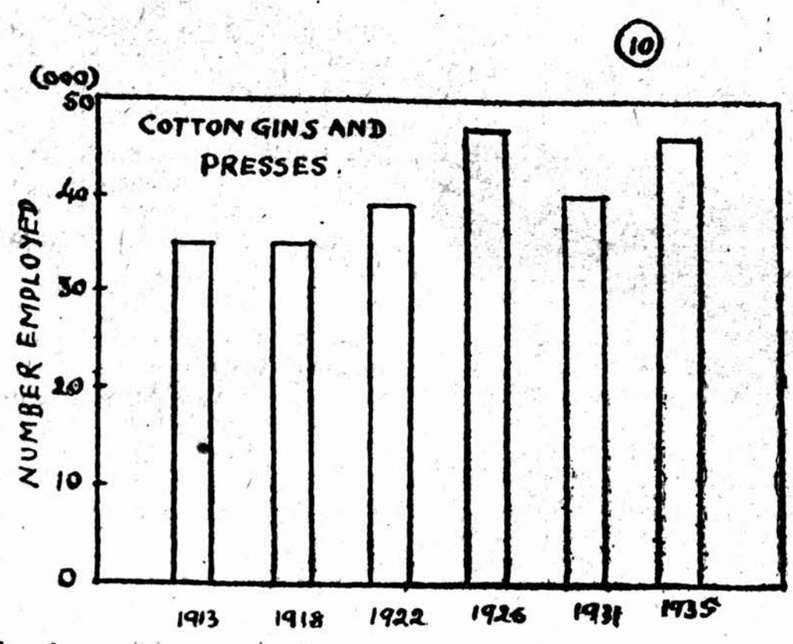
Woollen Mill Industry

This industry made a rapid progress till its development was arrested by world depression. This is illustrated by the production figures of this industry which are available for the last ten years. The peak position was reached in the year 1929 and thereafter production declined due to prevailing depression. Since 1934, however, definite signs of revival and upward trend in production are noticeable but the industry has yet much lee-way to make up before regaining its pre-depression state.



Cotton Gins And Presses

These are seasonal factories working for about 6 months in the year. This industry apparently offers a safe and secure method of investment. A large number of owners are "sowkars" who have found it very profitable to advance money at interest to cotton growers and at the same time run gins and presses. The number of cotton gins and presses has so largely multiplied and the internal competition has become so acute that it has become necessary for some of these factories to remain compulsorily closed in accordance with a system of 'pooling' adopted at the different centres of the industry.



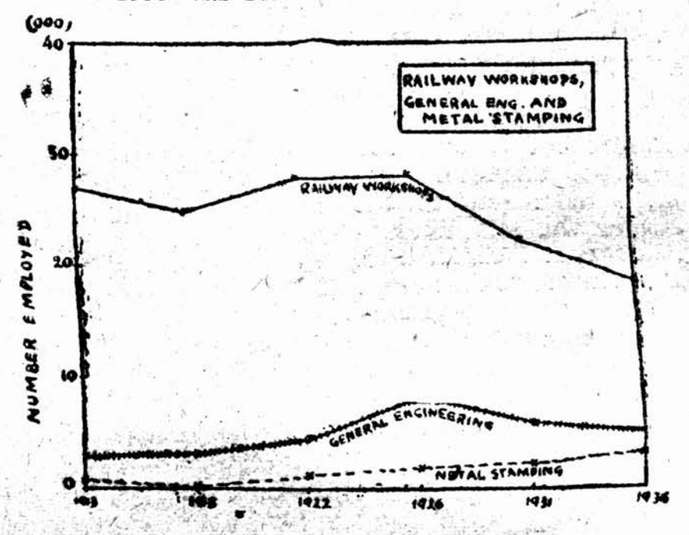
Engineering Industry

Bombay City is the focus of two large railway systems and the Presidency is served in all by four major railway systems. The loco and carriage and wagon workshops of these railways constitute an important section of the engineering industry. Considerable retrenchment and reorganisation have been effected in these shops during the period but they still hold their pride of place amongst the engineering concerns of the Presidency. In all these years the shops between themselves have been giving employment to no less than 20,000 persons.

The period under review is specially noteworthy for the developments that have taken place in "electrical engineering." In addition to the electrical engineering factories which had been in existence since 1922, a number of electricity generating and transforming stations have been started during the last 10 years. The importance of electricity for the growth of industries, both large and small, has in recent times been much emphasised. The pace of development of industries has largely been influenced by the amount of cheap electrical power made available for industrial purposes. The figures of total number of electricity units generated in the Presidency during the last 3 years are given below:

Year	No. of Units in millions.
1934-35	676.2
1935-36	704.6
1936-37	725.9

There has also been considerable development in general engineering. The number of factories classified under this head increased from 6 in 1913 to 55 in the year 1935. Metal stamping factories have multiplied nearly six-fold during the preceding quarter of a century. With the extensive use of motor vehicles for transport purposes, a growing need for repair works has also arisen. Several motor car repair shops have thus come into existence ever since the post-war period and their number in 1936 was 24.



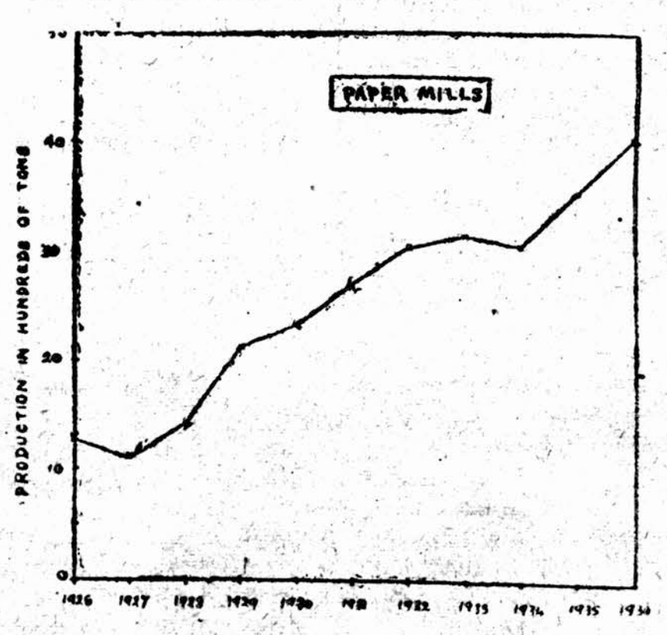
Chemical Industries

There has of late been a tendency to devote greater attention to the development of this industry. During the period two large factories for the production of heavy chemicals, mainly acids and some salts, came into existence. One factory for the production of magnesium chloride, which is a necessary chemical for the Textile Industry, was also established. This latter industry has not only captured a large part of the Indian market, but also exports a large quantity of foreign countries.

The number of soap factories registered under the Factories Act increased from two in 1926 to five in 1936. A large number of unregistered small scale soap factories—nearly 60 in number—came into existence in the same period.

Pharmaceutical toilet goods industry was considerably developed during the period. A number of small and big establishments have come into existence for making such products as tinctures, medicinal extracts, tooth pastes, face powders, hair oils, etc.

The paper mills' production became three-fold during this period as will be seen from the graph.



The Match Industry

As a result of the heavy import duty imposed just after the War this industry developed to such an extent that this Province meets not only its own requirements, but also of some other areas. The industry has had, however, to face severe internal competition. The Swedish-owned factory at Ambernath is by far the better-organised and equipped with

(Continued On Page 51)

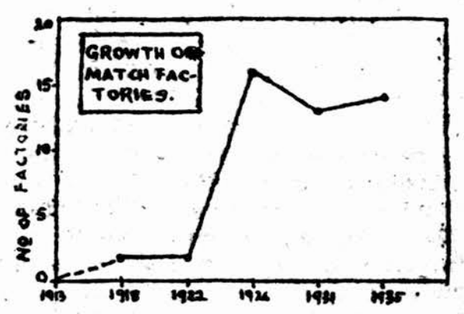
Bombay's Industrial Development

(Continued From Page 50)

more up-to-date machinery for mass production and it is hardly possible for the Indian-owned units to stand competition from the former. Several units of the industry have had. therefore, to be closed down or scrapped. The Swedish factory accounts for the major portion of the total production of the match industry. From the following figures of production of matches, available for the last three years, it will be seen the 1935-'36 figure is very near double that of the previous year. The fall in the succeeding year was due largely to labour troubles in the Swedish Company's factory.

PRODUCTION OF MATCH BOXES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1934-'35	.....	3,063,691 gross match boxes.
1935-'36	.....	5,532,363 " " "
1936-'37	.....	3,743,507 " " "



Oil Mill Industry

The Oil Mill Industry recorded steady improvement. Besides the number of oil mills on the Factory Register, viz: 66 in 1936, there were nearly 100 other mills in existence using mechanical power. An important development in the oil industry during the period was the erection of two oil hydrogenation plants for the production of vegetable ghee. This has almost led the complete stoppage of imports of this commodity.

Equally important development in the industry was the erection of an oil mill to extract oil by solvent process. These events have brought about a new phase in the growth of this industry.

Ceramic Industry

This industry has developed considerably during the period under review. There are at present seven glass factories, which produced such articles as globes and chimneys, ordinary cheap glassware and glass bangles. There are also two potteries for the production of glazed sanitaryware and household earthenware jars etc. Three enamel works for the production of enamelled sign boards have also come into existence recently.

Food Industries also improved. During the last ten years some eight bakeries. confectionaries, etc., have come into existence. Flour mills and Ice and Aerated water factories also increased in unison with the increased needs of the people.

Sugar factories are of comparatively recent growth in this Presidency and there are eight such factories on the Factory Register. Gur factories are, however, more numerous and they numbered 61 in 1936. Apart from the number of gur factories registered under the Factories Act there are several other gur factories working in the Presidency, but which do not come under the purview of the Factories Act, because they do not employ power machinery or engage not more than a few persons at any time during the year.

New Industries

Some of the new industries started in this Presidency during the last decade are: Cinema film producing, assembly of motor cars, rolling of steel bars, making of neon signs, retreading of old motor car tyres, manufacture of rolled steel shutters, electric bulbs, electric fans and other electric goods, including bakelite moulded articles. Manufacture of equipments for cereal cleaning and grinding mills and oil mills, manufacture of hydrogenated oil, rubber-soled canvass shoes, gas mantles, lime oil and canned and preserved fruit, etc.

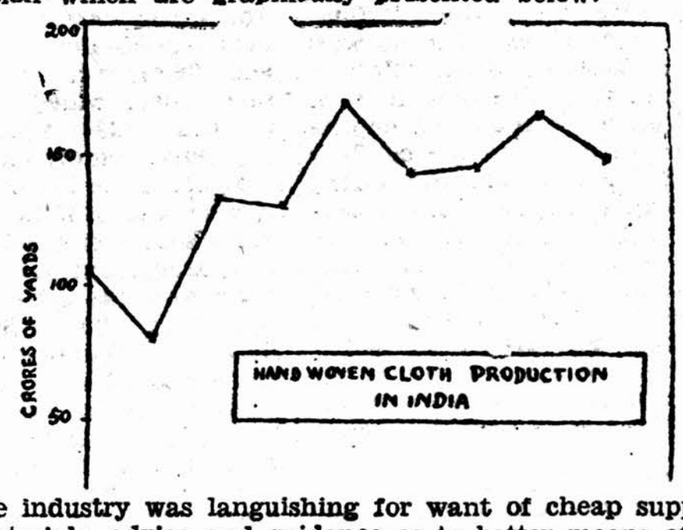
Industrial Management

The managing agency system, which is prevalent in industrial centres, was the natural sequel to the shyness of indigenous capital and lack of industrial leadership in the earlier decades of this century. This system still continues and the recent revision of the Company Law has put this system on a sounder basis.

Almost all the larger industrial units are joint stock companies, very few being proprietary concerns. Their efficiency has improved considerably due to the introduction of labour-saving devices and replacement of old machinery in most cases. Governmental and other efforts have been made to secure industrial peace. Trained and skilled labour and efficient supervision are the needs of the industry. Technical education and apprentice training are two directions in which Government, through the Department of Industries, are assisting industry in this matter.

Hand Weaving

Handloom weaving industry is the premier cottage industry of the Presidency. The estimated handloom production of cloth for all-India in 1906-'37 was 149 crores of yards as compared with 107 crores of yards in 1913-'14. The industry had been at its worst in 1919-'20 when only 56 crores of yards were produced. The high watermark was reached in the year 1932-'33 when the production figures stood at 170 crores of yards. The condition of the handloom industry in the Bombay Presidency is well reflected in the all-India statistics production which are graphically presented below:—



The industry was languishing for want of cheap supply of raw materials, advice and guidance as to better means of production and better marketing facilities. By means of peripatetic weaving schools and demonstrations the Department of Industries is renderinig a great help to the weavers in the rural parts. The Co-operative Marketing Associations, now six in number, started in different parts of the Presidency afford the weavers the necessary facilities both in the matter of supply of cheap raw materials and appliances as well as in regard to the marketing of their products in their advantage. Sustained efforts have been made to help this cottage industry and thousands of fly shuttle looms are now plying in the weavers' homes which once adopted throw shuttle looms. The total number of fly-shuttle looms working in the Province as a result of the efforts of the Department of Industries is about 48,000.

Other Cottage Industries

The art of dyeing and printing of cloth is also being much developed.

Cottage wool weaving is also similarly helped both in the matter of introduction of improved appliances, dyeing and marketing.

Gold thread industry is another important cottage industry which affords livelihood to a large number of the population in Surat, Poona and Yeola. Improved appliances and tools for use in the industry were devised by the Department of Industries and the industry thrived for a time. But due to cut-throat internal competition no appreciable progress is being made at present.

Glass bangle making is carried on as a cottage industry in the Southern Mahratta Districts. It is now in a decadent state. With a view to reviving this industry the Department of Industries has been carrying out some experiments for improving the furnaces used, etc. The improved methods and means of production have been demonstrated to the glass bangle makers with the view to developing the industry.

Extraction of lime oil or lemon oil from limes which the Department of Industries investigated has given rise to a new industry, which is now carried on on a commercial scale. Its products command a good foreign market.

Tanning, as a home industry, affords livelihood to a vast number of rural inhabitants of this Presidency. Village tanners are being taught by demonstration parties organised by the Department of Industries, better methods of tanning their hides and skins and so to earn better wages. There are at present six such demonstration parties. The work of these parties has really done much good to the tanners and the tanned hides and skins now fetch to the workers much better price than before

Industrial Exhibitions

Several exhibitioins have been held in which products of cottage and small scale industries as well as other industries are exhibited for sale. Holding of industrial exhibitions with a view to promoting industrial development of the Province, has received much public support in recent years and a company has been registered solely for the purpose of organising and conducting annual industrial fairs with a view to developing the industries of the Presidency.

Mines And Minerals

Manganese and Bauxite have been the two important minerals of this Presidency. More recently, a good quality of bauxite deposit was discovered on the Tungar Hill in the Thana District by the Industrial Chemist of the Department of Industries. The quality of the mineral has been found suitable for the manufacture of metallic aluminium. This discovery has thus opened a great possibility of production in Bombay of aluminium. a most valuable metal in modern times.

Fisheries

In the year 1921-'22 the Government of Bombay conducted experiments with the utility of a steam trawler for purposes of deep sea fishing. In the year 1931-'32 a survey of marine fisheries of the Bombay Presidency was made and as a result power-propelled vessels have been introduced on an experimental basis, for transporting fish from the fishing areas to Bombay markets. The experiment has proved successful and Government have so far built four motor launches for the purpose and sold them on hire purchase system to private parties. In addition, four launches owned by private parties are also plying. Large quantities of fresh fish are now made available in the Bombay markets to the advantage both of the consuming public and of the fishermen themselves who are able to realise better prices than before. The following statement shows the quantities of fish landed by the Departmental launches, and private launches and those imported by

(Continued On Page 55)

MAULANA RASHID-UL- KHAIRI

(Continued From Page 5.)

torical background perhaps the most outstanding is the "Wida-e-Zafar" (1928), which deals with Emperor Bahadur Shah "Zafar", the last of the illustrious line of Mughal Kings in India. It depicts the life as led within the confines of the Red Fort before and during the Mutiny and ends with the Emperor's departure for Rangoon as a State prisoner. The whole drama is extremely tragic from start to finish, and the author has most graphically portrayed the pains, the griefs and the sorrows of the aged Emperor. It is impossible to peruse the book without shedding genuine tears of grief. The author makes the reader weep and cry and shed tears of grief and compassion, as if at will. "Urus-e-Karbala" (1921) describes the tragedy enacted at Karbala some 1300 years ago, ending in the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Husain, a grandson of the Prophet of Islam; "Shahanshah ka Faisla" (1918) is a story of the Abbaside period; "Manzar-e-Tarabulas" (1918) describes the fall of Tripoli, for the first time, at the hands of the Arabs; "Dur-e-Shahwar" (1922) relates to the wars of the Ancient Persians; "Yasmin-e-Sham" (1924) gives an account of the expeditions undertaken during the time of the 2nd Caliph of Islam; "Tegh-e-Kamal" (1924) describes how the Greek hordes were actually driven away from Anatolia and other parts of Asia Minor after the Great War under the able generalship of Kemal Ata Turk, while "Undulus ki Shahzadi" (1919) describes the cultural achievements of the Moors in Spain in the various walks of life. This list, though not fully exhaustive, is enough to show how the Maulana utilised his knowledge of Islamic history in the service of his community by acquainting the present-day Indian Musalmans of the brave and noble deeds of their co-religionists in other lands.

Social Novels

The social novels written by Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi were written with one set object, namely, the reform of the Muslim society from within. In this field, he, on the one hand, courageously exposed the tyrannies and excesses of man against woman, while, on the other, he brought into relief all those noble qualities which are inherent in the womenfolk of this country. "Maududah" (1921) is a plea put forward on behalf of Muslim women who, in some parts of India, are deprived of their share in the ancestral property against the explicit injunctions of the Quran; "Sarab-e-Maghrib" (1918), Jauhar-e-Qadamat (1919) and "Bint-ul-Waqt" (1918) describe the evil results accruing from a blind imitation of Western habits and modes of life. In "Fasana-e-Said" (1918) the author explains the commandments of the Prophet in regard to the re-marriage of widows, while the "Niswani Zindagi" (1931) teaches how a Muslim girl should live in her capacity as mother, wife, sister or daughter. But his three remarkable novels which constitute a series dealing with the various stages of a woman's life and which have gone through so many editions as no other Urdu book has perhaps done in recent times, describe the life of a Muslim girl from her infancy right up to her earthly end. All these three books, "Subh-e-Zindagi" (1907), "Sham-e-Zindagi" (1917) and "Shab-e-Zindagi" (1919), have been written in a most pathetic style and it was after their publication that the title of "Musawwir-e-Gham" was bestowed on the author. A friend of mine, the late Maulana Khaliqi Dehlavi, himself a writer of polished and chaste Urdu, was so much impressed by these books that he once remarked that they should never be placed in the hands of young girls as there was danger of their falling victims to consumption. This remark only proves how powerfully Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi could wield his pen. These were preceded by another novel called the "Manazil-us-Saira" (1898) which was equally popular among the Musalmans. It depicted the life of a very quarrelsome and stiff-necked girl. She was a source of trouble not only to her parents but also to her husband who was a 'de facto' slave to her. In the "Sailab-e-Ashk" (1913) and "Tufan-a-Hayat" (1917) he describes how women are blindly sacrificed at the altar of custom. In the latter novel the character of the heroine is so beautiful that one cannot but have praise for her, for she, unmindful of the consequences, simply kills outright the brute who wanted to dishonour her. The words which the author puts into her mouth at the time she gives her statement in the court of law are really characteristic of every Indian woman. His social novels, on the whole, maintain a high standard of morality and their real value lies in the purity of the language used and the noble ideals presented to the readers in a style which is as forceful as it is natural.

Religious Novels

Rashid-ul-Khairi wrote several remarkable religious novels as well, which, although primarily written for the Musalmans, are also read by non-Muslims with equal gusto. "Amina ka Lal" (1930) presents the life sketch of the Prophet of Islam and was written by the Maulana to be read at the birth-day celebrations of the Prophet. It is interspersed with suitable lines of poetry so that the interest of the audience may remain undimmed. It is free from every element of exaggeration as well as from supernatural incidents with which ordinary "Maulud-namas" (books pertaining to the nativity of the Prophet) are generally full. "Saiyeda ka Lal" (1931) is an exhaustive history of the martyrdom of Hazrat Husain, while "Ummat ki Maen" (1925) describes the every-day life of the wives of the Prophet who are regarded as the "Mothers of the Faithful", so that their example may be a lesson and an inspiration for the women of to-day.

The Maulana also wrote a few humorous novels, in addition to a number of short stories. Among such works, "Nani Ashosho" (1928), and "Wilayati Nannhi" (1929) will prove of great literary interest. Perhaps the Maulana wrote these novels to disprove the charge once levelled against him by a section of the Urdu press that he was capable of wielding his pen to portray human tragedies only. It is no exaggeration to say that the charge was without any foundation.

His Reforming Zeal

The long list of books, about 70 in number, written by the Maulana, is enough to show that his life was well-spent in the service of a cause which is as noble as it is praiseworthy. And that cause was the betterment of the weaker sex, and there is no doubt that the posterity will remember, with feelings of gratefulness and pride, the unceasing labours of the Maulana in trying to secure that status for the Muslim woman of to-day which has been assigned to her by Islam.

The Maulana fought, for about 50 years, for the rights of Muslim women. Nearly all his works are devoted to one theme—the betterment of the weaker sex. Although he valiantly fought women's battles, yet he never wished that Indian women, or more particularly, Muslim women, should become wholly westernized, or to use his own phrase, "tinged with the western tint". He was not against adopting what was best in European culture, but he was wholly against every indiscriminate intermingling of men and women, the excessive use of cosmetics, The half-naked dress of the modern girls, etc. He was strongly opposed to polygamy, as is amply borne out by his "Saukan ka Jalapa" (1909), and he honestly wanted the Musalmans to rise out of this practice. He desired that women should stick, upto the last, to the noble qualities of Muslim women who flourished during the life-time of the Prophet and after. He worked for the female education and for the freedom of Muslim women of India from the bondage of "purdah" and other social disabilities. He also raised his voice of protest against other anti-Islamic customs that were eating into the very vitals of Muslim Society. He was a great friend of the orphans. Like Maulavi Nazir Ahmad he too was dead against the pseudo 'Pirs' and the pseudo-maulavis and, while carrying on a regular crusade against them in his novels like "Tufan-e-Hayat" (1917) "Sailab-e-Ashk" (1928), "Tufan-e-Ashk" (1929) "Tamgha-e-Shaitani" (1929), "Sat Ruhon ke A'amal-name" (1917), and others. He always held that it was they who were responsible for introducing all the anti-Islamic customs in the body politic of Islam which, by the way, have made its followers not only weak but unworthy of its founder to-day.

His Place In Urdu Literatur

It is generally believed that Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi was Nazir Ahmad's successor. This opinion is shared both by Graham Bailey and Saxena. But, I venture to think that there are points of resemblance as well as points of difference between the two. And this is perhaps due to the difference in their temperaments. Nazir Ahmad possessed a commanding and a dynamic personality, and he was a forceful speaker, a powerful writer and a great reformer. Rashid-ul-Khairi was no doubt his successor in these respects, though on a smaller scale. Both wrote what is termed "domestic novels", and advocated reforms in the Muslim home; both possessed a large heart and both were men of broad outlook. But Rashid-ul-Khairi was, like Munshi Zakaullah, essentially a man of retiring nature, and did not possesss an over-awing personality. On the contrary, he was gentle and meek and his features also were not rugged like those of Nazir Ahmad. Besides, Rashid-ul-Khairi's vocabulary was not large like that of Nazir Ahmad, who always wrote Urdu with a generous admixture of Arabic and English words and expressions as well as quotations from the Quran which he could always afford to quote, being a "Hafiz" Both wrote on varied subjects. But the deep pathos that is found in Rashid-ul-Khairi, is not found in Nazir Ahmad at all. Both wrote poetry, but Rashid-ul-Khairi's was essentially of a religious or social character. In this, however, Rashid-ul-Khairi traverses grounds untouched by Maulavi Nazir Ahmad, for here, too, as in his novels, he describes with great skill and mastery the sufferings and handicaps of Muslim women. His poems headed "Yatim bachchon ka khitab daulatmand khawatin se," "Surkhab ka dam-e-wapasin," "Iltija-e-Kaiser." "Aslam ka khat shauhar ke nam," "Khalid bin Walid," etc., are fine, touching and of a very high order from the linguistic point of view. In "Lal ki Talash," some of the couplets seem to be an admirable copy of the "Bhasha" as composed by Hazrat Amir Khusrau centuries ago.

His Chaste And Elegant Style

The style of Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi is dignified, chaste, natural and elegant. He wrote the idiom and the language which the people of Delhi, particularly the women, speak to-day, and his powers of describing scenes were indeed marvellous. Sir Abdul Qadir, himself an eminent Urdu writer, once compared him with Dickens. But among his own countrymen he is known as "Musawwir-e-Gham"—Painter of Sorrow. Most of his works will long be read and enjoyed. There is no doubt that he has greatly enriched the Urdu language and his place in the domain of Urdu literature will long remain unoccupied.

As a man Rashid-ul-Khairi was extremely affable and courteous, and he represented a civilization and culture that is fast disappearing. He had a sufficient fund of wit and humour but his jokes and witty remarks were generally confined to his small circle of friends. He sometimes cracked jokes with his servants. Even at his deathbed he indulged in witty remarks. Though a writer of tragedies yet he himself always were a smiling appearance. He had a very loving heart and all who ever came in contact with him, felt attracted towards him. They can never forget his kindness of manners, his gentle behaviour and his smiling face. His relations with the poor of his locality are worthy of being emulated by the rich of our times. He never cared for reputation and always hated self-praise. His relations with his wife and children were inspired by the Prophet's injunction that "the best amongst you is the one who is good towards his wife and children." Up to the last moment of his earthly life he remained devoted to them all. He possessed a heart which was capable of being moved, to an extraordinary degree, by pathetic scenes round about him. To give an example, he was immensely touched by the death of his own daughter-in-law, Khatun-e-Akram, and the article entitled "Wida-e-Khatun", which he wrote on her death, was in fact an elegy in prose which could move to tears even a stony heart. His "forte" was pathos. I remember the occasion when this article was read out by the Maulana himself before a small gathering of friends, consisting of Khwaja Hasan Nizami, the late Maulana Arif Hasvi, Mulla Wahidi, Maulavi Abdul Majid Daryabadi, Professor Saiyed Sajjad, the writer of this article, and a few others. Almost every one was moved to tears and appeared to be the very embodiment of sorrow.

Some 15 years ago, in 1922, the Maulana had started a residential school where poor girls up to the age of eleven could be admitted.

The school was started because of his abiding interest in everything feminine He was assisted in this work by his devoted wife, in partnership as it were, that is now broken. It is a pity that this school which did much useful work, has, ever since the demise of the Maulana, been closed down.

In 1918, the Text Books Committee of the Punjab University appointed him, in his capacity as a distinguished linguist, for reviewing the Urdu publications and the text-book of the University, a work which had been previously done by distinguished men like Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali, Maulavi Nazir Ahmad and others. In 1927, the Government of Bihar invited him, as an authority on the Urdu language, to give his advice on how to impove the Urdu script.

The Maulana was an asset for the Muslim community as well as for the Urdu language which he immensely enriched by his books. His death which was widely mourned all over the country by Hindus and Muslims alike, was indeed a great loss to the country in general and the Urdu literature and Indian womanhood in particular.

Maulana Rashid-ul-e-Khairi is dead but his message will live.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 1.)

them that night?"

When I reached home the butler had dinner ready for me and I sat down to it like a man who has earned his food. Though my chief, the Commissioner, would not have welcomed a report on what I had seen, I was quite sure that I had not been wasting my time.

The Murder

Sometimes my routine duties also were not without colour. I remember on Empire Day, the 24th of May, getting up at 5 a.m. The sun had not yet risen over Ava, and the air was washed and cool, though it was the height of the hot weather. Imagine a summer dawn in England, the prelude to a day of great heat, picture a river landscape, early boats, and then intensify the scents and flowers, the light, the silence, and the expectancy. If you can do that you will know what I saw when I stood on the verandah looking out.

My car was in the porch, and there appeared shortly the Superintendent of Police. We were going out to investigate a murder which had taken place deep in the country. Mr. Fforde was a man who knew Burma well. At no time had he been out of the East, though like many another born in such circumstances he lacked the power of telling what he knew.

A woman called Ma Twe had been murdered. Her home was a village called Shwelingyi (where Gold Sparkles Much), and it had been reported to us the night before that as she reclined in the cool of dusk on a small platform in her garden a person unknown had killed her with a gun-shot. Our visit amounted to what officially was called "visiting the scene of the crime". The subordinate police had the case in hand already and we should find them on the spot conducting their investigations.

Fifty minutes in the car took us to a village where the road ended. There two ponies were in readiness, diminutive animals twelve hands high. On these we made our way to the river bank and trotted along it for a couple of miles, till we saw Shwelingyi on the other side. A boat should have been waiting for us at this point, but it was not there, and we were faced with a stream a mile wide. The time was about seven o'clock, for the sun had topped the palm-trees. A strong wind was blowing to us across the river, rustling the high reeds along the grassy bank. There was no one about, not a soul in sight. We were on the point of turning our ponies, when I caught a glimpse of a canoe deep in the reeds. It was piled with firewood, and sitting in it was an old fisherman and his daughter. I hailed them at once. "What village are you from?"

The old man came ashore and Fforde told him our predicament. "The Deputy Commissioner wishes to cross", he said.

With a fine show of manners the fisherman with his daughter's help unloaded the firewood and placed his boat at our disposal.

"Hold their Honours' ponies", he said to the girl, "and wait here while I ferry them across".

As we put off, balancing in the dugout, I could see the girl with the reins in her hand. She was unused to ponies and nervous at being left alone with two, a pretty girl with a red skirt and wide open eyes.

We headed into the wind, the fisherman paddling vigorously.

"Did you know Ma Twe, who was shot?" asked Fforde.

"She was a rich woman", said the fisherman, "the richest about here. Seated on her mat and talking about her rents, the shot struck her—so I heard, your Honour."

"Her rents?" said I. "Was the murderer a tenant?"

But I ought to have known better than to have asked a direct question. The fisherman had not the smallest intention of being drawn into so dangerous a topic. He made no reply and put on a spurt.

It took a good half-hour to reach the other side. We clambered out and I told the fisherman to guide us to the village, which was nearby but not visible from where we stood. After two hundred yards we came upon an unexpected arm of the river, on the other side of which on a high bank we could see houses. Here was another obstacle. The water was not more than two feet deep, but as I was wearing a pair of Savile Row Jodhpore riding-breeches, I did not want to have them ruined.

"Wade across, will you", said I to the fisherman, "and tell them to send us over a cart."

The old man tucked up his skirt and crossed to the houses. We could hear him shouting: "The Deputy Commissioner has come". There were immediate signs of activity. We saw people scurrying about and in a very short time a cart appeared drawn by two bulls. The driver put them at the water and was soon with us.

"How's this?" demanded Fforde. "Did you get no orders to meet us on the other bank? I sent a constable last night."

"No orders came", said the cartman. He appeared abashed.

The truth was, of course, that the orders had come but that the headman had not expected us so early, being unfamiliar with the rate at which cars travel.

We climbed into the cart. A bright red carpet had been spread over the bottom, and seated upon it we crossed to the other side, the cartman holding the bulls' tails in his hands to prevent them swishing us with water.

The headman received us. He was decidedly fussed, and led the way at once to Ma Twe's house. It stood in a compound shaded by knotted tamarinds, a wooden house on eight-foot piles, thatched and with a granary beside it. Under a tamarind was the fatal platform on which Ma Twe had met her death.

"Fumes Of Blood"

"She was sitting on this mat", said the headman, unfolding a bamboo mat and laying it on the platform. The mat was stained with blood, and as he unrolled it in that way fumes of blood rose up. Fforde leant over the mat and he breathed the fumes. They seemed to stifle him, he could not get his breath.

"Roll it up", he said, pale and shaken, and turning to me, "The smell of blood seems to choke me; I have asthma, you know."

Blood on a mat does not speak to me in that fashion, and the revelation of its power over another, a policeman, too, added greatly for me to the interest of the occasion.

We were standing in a group of rustics, relatives of the dead woman. Under the house a few girls smoked and regarded us sideways. The subordinate police in charge of the investigation had already whispered their suspicions to Fforde; not a tenant, but an heir, was the person suspected. A gun had been found in his house, a gun which, it was said, he had borrowed on the day of the murder. It was a slender thread; no one had seen him fire, no one had seen him armed in the village street; or if they had, they were keeping it to themselves.

I had no hope at all that any examination by me of the suspect would advance matters, but feeling I must do something to justify my presence I desired them to produce him. A youth was brought forward.

His eyes rolled and he looked extremely guilty. Or was it that he was embarrassed at being questioned by a white man in poor Burmese with a poorer accent? I could not tell. Frankly, I had no idea whether his statement that he had borrowed the gun to shoot birds was true or not. I soon became convinced that I was wasting my time and also the time of the subordinate police. They would have to ferret round; it would take them weeks to dig out their witnesses and induce them to speak. So, in the best manner I could muster I told them to get on with it, but my recollection is that the culprit was never found, the village having its own reasons for hushing up the crime.

We again took the cart over the inlet and came to the main river, where the fisherman was waiting with his little canoe. But the headman had prepared a more splendid departure. A large sampan now bobbed at the edge, with mast, sail, and steersman complete. The wind behind us, we shot across the river, dangling the canoe from a rope at our stern. Beyond the reeds the ponies were safely browsing with the reins over their heads and the girl still holding on to them. She looked up with a half-smile, as we landed, as if to say, "What a job for a lady!"—for slight and graceful, neat and clean, the wind in her red skirt and her black hair coiled up, she looked a lady; and, poor though she was, she took the rupee which I handed to her with an air, and without a sign what the money meant to her.

THE ASTROLOGES

Pottering round the villages was all very well, but when June was ushered in with the monsoon storms I became restless. Was I ready to stay indefinitely in Sagaing and spend my time, till I went on leave, as a country justice? I could not see myself in that role. Yet with the new season I began to fear that I should have to stay and watch from a distance the important events which everything told me were on the way.

Political Rumblings

The pressure by the leaders of political thought in India, which had obliged Whitehall to send out Sir John Simon and his Commission before the end of the ten years' trial prescribed for diarchy, was felt even in rustic Sagaing. In the most picturesque or remote villages, where hitherto life had been an affair of crops and festivals, there began to appear societies, where men talked seriously of passive resistance to the payment of taxes, an order of ideas totally alien to the Burmese temperament. More characteristic of that temperament and equally symptomatic of a changed atmosphere were the antics of a sort of pretender on the district border, a man called Bandaka, who thought, like the Boxers, that he could drive the foreigners out of the country by magic. In the town of Sagaing itself there were even people who believed in his pretensions.

One day news was brought that he had been seen in the vicinity. As a warrant was out for him police were hurried to the spot and the man alleged to be Bandaka was arrested. To make sure the right man had been caught, Mr. Fforde called in certain elders of the town who had known Bandaka a few years previously. They were respectable people of the old school and they sat in a circle and studied their man for some time.

"Well," said Mr. Fforde at last, "is he Bandaka or is he not?"

"He does not look like Bandaka", they replied, "but it is impossible to say whether he is Bandaka or not, for Bandaka has the power of changing his appearance at will."

Bandaka was a rustic projection in traditional Burmese form of the growing dissatisfaction felt by everybody for the diarchical constitution. The Sagaing villagers knew that something was brewing, but they could not express themselves in modern phraseology. In advanced Indian circles a Nehru would formulate destructive resolutions; in Sagaing Bandaka plan-

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SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

(Continued From Page 53)

ned magically to destroy diarchy. Both men had precisely the same object—a reformed constitution, but Bandaka could not put his aspirations into the current pattern, which was as unintelligible to him as his magic was to us. So confused was political thinking in the villages that the term "diarchy" was taken to be a word of abuse. Thus a man, losing his temper with his wife, would say, "You are a diarchy", as we might say "You are a damned fool."

An Old Prophecy

Popular unrest was intensified by an old prophecy that the years 1930-31 would see some startling events in Burma. As I wandered round the villages in June 1928, listening to all these rumours and imaginings, I became more and more convinced that the sub-conscious mind of these simple people had caught an echo of something big and alarming.

Wondering what was in the wind, what was to happen to me, I recalled how seven years before I had made the acquaintance of an astrologer in Arakan. I was then Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu, a little port on the Bay of Bengal between Rangoon and Calcutta. My house was within a stone's throw of a pebbly beach upon which sounded day and night a melancholy surge. When the weekly mail-boat had gone the solitude of that forgotten shore was indescribable. No English people lived there except one old man, as lonely and lost as the place itself.

One day my chief clerk told me of a monk who lived outside the town. He was known as the Taung-yin Sayadaw, or Abbot of the Taung-yin monastery, and was a mystic who practised meditation as a way of entry into truth. He had made a study of astrology, added my clerk.

This sounded to me worth following up. I had arrived at one of the most unfrequented spots in Burma. To find there the rare and the strange was surely possible. Astrologers, of course, abounded in the country, but this monk might turn out to be exceptionally gifted.

I told the clerk I should like to consult him. That was the only practical way of getting to close quarters with his astrology. I was sure that he would never succeed in making his methods clear to me, but I could judge his quality empirically by the event. In plain, if what he told me came true it would be very interesting.

"Has your Honour got a 'zada'?" inquired the clerk.

A 'zada' is a private astrological chart with commentary and supporting calculations, and it so happened that I had a 'zada,' for only the year before in Mandalay I had met the senior member of the corps of astrologers which in King Thibaw's time had advised the Government, and he had drawn me a 'zada.' It was beautifully done on palm leaf, a little work of art. This I sent to the Taung-yin Sayadaw with the request that he would look at it and come to see me in a day or so; when he could tell me his opinion.

At a time appointed he came to my house. From the drawing-room window I saw him approaching, followed by my clerk and by a young novice, who held his parasol. I went to the hall door to receive him. In the hush as he came forward, I could hear his sandals rasp the path. He was very short, hardly five feet high, and was dressed in a saffron robe, wound on him like a togu; his head was shaved and bare, and he carried an ebony walking stick with an ivory top, on which he leaned as he hobbled up. Bent and frail, he looked an old man, though he was probably not more than fifty. He had a mild, sweet, and retiring expression.

When we were seated in the drawing-room, the novice and my clerk on a mat behind him, I asked him what in general he thought of my horoscope. In reply, he produced from his robe a scroll of paper and said:

'The Supporter of the Religion has a remarkable chart.'

Animated by this good news, I begged him to particularize.

A Forecast Of My Future

For reply he handed the scroll to my clerk and desired him to read it out. The first part consisted of a commentary on my private life of the previous three years and was true enough. Then followed the statement that I should leave Kyaukpyu for home at a certain date. Thereafter was a progression, in which short notes were given for the next ten years, up to 1930.

When the reading was finished he said: 'I have taken the progression to the year 1930 because it is a turning-point in your life In that year you will be much in the public eye, and, as I state in the progression, will come into conflict with some persons of your own nation. But in the long run that conflict will do you no harm.'

The year 1930 seemed a great distance away in 1921.

'Can the Master say whether the events foretold take place in this country?' I asked in Burmese.

'They take place in this country.'

At the time I did not attach more importance to the monk's statements than one can attach to matters ouside one's comprehension, but prompted by a desire for knowledge I asked him how he knew these things.

He replied: 'In astrology there are the empiric rules of the ancients upon which an intuitive faculty is brought to bear. My method is this. I get up at dawn, and taking a chart work out the positions and their meanings according to the old rules. A number of possibilities emerge, which have to be balanced and interpreted before a definite finding on the particular case can be given. I concentrate my mind, as in the manner before entering meditation, and cause it to dwell on the possibilities. At that juncture a shape or representation ('na-meik') takes form for me as before some inner eye. The shape is the shape of things to come and I can translate it into words which I thereupon write down.'

I thanked the Sayadaw for his disquisition, which I followed with difficulty. Shortly afterwards he rose to take his departure. It occurred to me that there might possibly be some question of a fee, but it hardly seemed the moment to raise it. Later on I learned that he never took a fee.

The first test of his prediction came with the date on which he said I should leave Kyaukpyu for home. I left Kyaukpyu on that date for home. Thereafter, for the seven years until I found myself at Sagaing, the progressed predictions all worked out correctly. So, in the June of 1928, I turned up the old scroll to refresh my memory and see exactly what the Sayadaw had said about that year. The entry was very short; it badly stated that while at first I should suffer a slight set-back, later there would be a move from the place where I was living to a better place. If short, the entry was much to the point. It told me exactly what I wanted to know. But was it true? It might be true, because for seven years the other predictions had been true. But I had no other reason for believing it. How could I believe what I did not understand? And I did not understand astrology or the Sayadaw's procedure. All I could reasonably do was to wait and observe the event. If the Sayadaw was right again—well, it would be a reason to think he might be right about 1930, about the prominence and the conflict foretold for that year.

I had not long to wait. During the last week of June I received a letter from my wife, who was staying at the official hill station, called Maymyo, forty miles away to say that in conversation with the wife of a Member of Council she had been given a hint—not to let me buy more furniture. Three days' later I received official instructions to proceed to Rangoon and there take over the duties of District Magistrate.

Prophecy Comes True

I left Sagaing on 9 July, noting the same day in my diary: 'When I heard that my move was to be to Rangoon, as District Magistrate, in which capacity I should have to sit hour after hour upon the bench hearing interminable evidence in complicated cases, my heart sank for a moment and I wondered if I could do it. But when I reflected on the position of the chief magistrate of the capital, on the great opportunities it would afford me for acquiring information about that cosmopolitan city, on the amenities for my family and the openings for the future, I became cheerful, and leave Sagaing with thankfulness. I hope never again to walk along the banks of the vast and lonely river under the heavy red flowers of the gold-mohur trees.'

(To be continued in next Sunday's issue).

TRAINING BEES TO REPLACE CARRIER PIGEONS

(Continued from Page 11.)

than and a Wealthy apple tree and a hive of bees. In another cage a Jonathan and a Wealthy tree were enclosed without any bees. The result showed that in the cage with the honey-bees there developed 40 1|2 times as many Jonathan apples and 55 times as many Wealthy apples as were developed in the second cage.

The California Department of Agriculture places a valuation of nine million dollars upon the work of the bee in the pollination of fruit and other crops throughout the State.

As War-Time Messengers

Bees, by the way, have other uses beyond spreading pollen gathering honey and acting as carriers of messages in war-time. Twenty years ago, Mrs. Alice Collins, aged 61, of 132 Willow Street, Olyphant, near Scranton, Pa., suddenly lost her power of speech through paralysis of the throat. She was unable to talk again until one day recently when a bumble bee zoomed down on the sun porch where Mrs. Collins was sitting and stung her.

Involuntarily, Mrs. Collins uttered a piercing scream. It was the first loud vocal sound she had emitted in years. Then she arose and fervently said: "Glory be to God." Her power of speech had been fully restored, thanks to sting of an angry bee.

To Understand a Bee, One Must Know the Various Parts of Its Anatomy. 1, Feelers; 2, Basal Joint; 3, Compound Eyes; 4, Simple Eyes; 5, Claws; 6 Joints; 7, Thorax; 8, Cleaners for the Antennae or Feelers. (Right) Stung by a Bee, Speech Returns to Mrs. Alice Collins After Twenty Years of Muteness.

BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Continued From Page 51)

the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers during the last four years.

	(In lbs.) Government.	Private.	B.S.N. Co.
1933-'34	25,236	7,267	
1934-'35	 166,125	10,000	154,560
1935-'36	 239,446	66,740	103,000
1936-'37	 404,679	187,000	56,250

Attention is also being devoted to the work of development of Inland Fisheries. Experiments in fish fattening and culture are being conducted in several selected tanks and wells in and around the City of Bombay. If these experiments prove successful, as they are expected to be, this work will become one of the profitable occupations of workers, especially in rural areas in the interior.

Key Industries

Though as compared with the pre-War period there has been considerable industrial activity during the last 25 years, yet the industrial development of the Presidency in general can by no means be called anything like satisfactory. Except cotton textile industry the other industries of the Province can be classed as small scale secondary industries. Heavy chemicals, engines and tools, machinery and power plants, etc., are quite essential for the development of not only manufacturing industries but also agriculture.

In any well-planned programme for an all round development of the industries of the Presidency, local production of chemicals such as soda ash, caustic soda, acids and fertilisers, art silk yarn, aluminium sheets, machinery, tools, power plants, automobiles as well as electric goods such as fans, transformers and motors, etc., should find the foremost place. Important as small scale and cottage industries are for employment of our youth in the rural areas, these cannot be fully developed unless the chemicals and tools and machinery required for the purpose are available readily and cheaply from local manufacturers The promotion of the above-mentioned key industries would automatically provide an excellent field for the practical training of the large number of technical men necessary for any sound industrial development.

Organised industrial finance possibly in the shape of an Industrial Bank is another requirement which should be fulfilled soon. Until steps are taken in the above directions the rate of Industrial development including that in the field of cottage and small scale industries cannot but be slow and inadequate.

(This article was received for the Special Jubilee Number of the "Chronicle," but we regret, it could not be included in it for want of space.—Editor "B. C.").

BISHOP BELIEVES IN DEMONS

It is "impertinent" to disbelieve in the existence of angels and demons, declares the Bishop of Ely in his diocesan gazette.

He has a "measure of concern" about the report of the Archbishops' Commission on Anglican Doctrine.

The conclusion that angels and demons do not exist he finds incompatible with the teaching of Our Lord.

"NOT HONEST."

"If," he writes, "I had to stand up and say that Our Lord came down from heaven and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary and again that the third day He (the Incarnate One) rose again according to the Scriptures—when I did not believe that these statements represented the facts—I should feel that my action was not compatible with honesty."

BERLIN TO GAGHDAD

Sleeping Car To Mossul

Nothing much has recently been done to make a connection between the Iraq State Railways and the railway of Syria and Turkey. It is now, however, possible, to make an estimate of how soon the old German plan for the Baghdad Railway may be expected to reach completion. It may be assumed that in 1938 there will be a through sleeping car to Mossul, and that this will be extended a year later to Baghdad.

It is a remarkable fact that the Iran Government has at last decided to carry the old German plan to completion, and perhaps they were not uninfluenced by the fact that the route northwards from Kirkuk would have involved several large bridge building projects, which the German plan renders unnecessary.

BOMBPROOF SHELTERS FOR LONDON

British Copy Germans

An exhibition of Bombproof shelters has been opened in London. Many of these have been constructed along the German methods, and of German materials. The purpose of the Exhibition is to encourage British industrialists to equip their factories, offices and work places with these shelters, and generally to take air-raid precautions. It is hoped that many people will devote their energies towards helping to make England safe against attack by air. On February 20th, a British parliamentary deputation visited Germany to study the methods there being used to provide air security. The Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee in the House of Commons, Mr. Simons, and the secretary of the committee, Mr. Duncan Sandys, took part in this tour, which had been organised by the German Ministry for Air-Raid precautions.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A teacher received the following letter from the mother of one of her pupils:—

"Dear Miss,—Please don't give Johnny any more homework. That sum about how long would it take a man to walk forty times round Trafalgar Square caused his father to lose a whole day's work. Then when he'd walked it you marked the sum wrong."

* * *

The village policeman was passing the local inn when, noting that it was well past closing time, he saw a man still sitting in the bar.

He went to the proprietor and remonstrated.

"That man should be outside," he said.

"Yes," replied the proprietor, "but I can't get him out."

"I'll soon see about that", replied the constable, promptly, and pitched the unfortunate man out.

"Thanks," replied the boss. "I've been trying to get him out for a long time. You see, he's the bailiff."

* * *

"I read the other day that it takes only the smallest fraction of a second to wink your eye."

"Yes, but it takes the greatest part of a day to explain it to your wife."

* * *

An Irish priest was addressing his flock on the dangers of intemperance.

"Drink, my children, makes you beat your wives, starve your families, shoot your landlords—ay, and miss them, too!"

* * *

Crash! Down the kitchen stairs fell the entire trayful of recently used crockery from the dining-room. The mistress rushed to the scene.

"Jane, Jane, whatever have you done?" she cried.

Jane smiled serenely, and replied: "Oh, ma'am, it's only the dinner things. What a lucky thing I hadn't washed 'em up!"

* * *

Jones had been obliged to sell his pup because of its bad habit of always running beneath the sofa and refusing to come out for hours.

About a month later he met the new owner and asked him if he had cured the animal of its sofa tricks.

"Yes," was the reply. "He doesn't run under now."

"How did you cure him?"

"Why, easily. I cut the legs off the sofa."

* * *

"Mary, what's the reason for those cobwebs on the ceiling?"

"I don't know. There must be spiders in the house."

* * *

"How much of your salary do you take home to your wife on pay day?" asked Jenkins.

"None of it," replied Henpeck.

"How's that?"

"She meets me outside the office and takes it home herself".

* * *

A Sailor stuck his head in the door of the public bar and said; "Does anybody in here want to fight?"

Nobody replied, and the sailor repeated: "Does anybody in here want to fight?"

One old man broke the silence and said: "No, Jack, no one here wants to fight."

"That's good," said the sailor. "Then it's safe to come in."

* * *

It was breakfast time at the house of the eminent professor, who had spent the major part of the night in his laboratory.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "congratulate me! I have discovered a gas of hitherto unheard-of density, and I'm going to name it after you!"

The proprietor of a small restaurant had been missing cutlery. He composed the following notice and displayed it prominently in his shop:—

"Our spoons are not medicine. They must not be taken after meals."

* * *

On his week-end call recently a commercial traveller was about to receive a small order, when he started searching through his pockets.

"What have you lost?" asked the customer.

"Pencil," replied the traveller, still searching. "Can't think where I left it. I know I had it on Monday."

* * *

Mrs. Brown had recently acquired a dog, and was proudly demonstrating his good points to a friend.

"I know he's not what you would call a pedigree dog," she said, "but no tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know it."

"What does he do?" asked her friend. "Bark the house down?"

"No; he crawls under the sofa."

"What's that? You lost your best girl by tossing coins with your rival in front of her?"

"Yes. We tossed for the privilege of being her permanent boy friend. I threw a three-penny bit, and he tossed a half-crown."

* * *

"How on earth did Murphy win that cross-country race? He was dead-beat when I saw him."

"Oh, he sat down to rest on a wasps' nest, and after that there was no holding him back."

* * *

"I am trying," said the stranger at the door of the boarding-house—"I am trying to trace a woman whose married name I have forgotten. All I know is that she lived in this neighbourhood.

"But she is easily described," he went on. "She is a woman of singular beauty and charm, with a pink-and-white complexion, ears like sea-shells, eyes like stars, and hair such as a goddess might envy."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the maid, "but I don't know——"

Suddenly a voice came from the top of the stairs: "Jane tell the gentleman I'll be down in a minute."

"There's something odd about you this morning," said the dictator to his chief lieutenant. "Yes—I know what it is. For the first time since I've known you you've left off your medals."

The lieutenant looked down at his chest.

"Great Heavens!" he cried, "I forgot to take them off my pyjamas."

* * *

"Do you ever hear about the money you lent to the people next door?"

"I should say so. They bought a radio with it."

* * *

Two foreign seamen were anxious to buy a pack of playing-cards. Unfortunately, neither understood a word of English. At last, one had an idea. He entered a shop, placed a single playing-card on the counter, then put a shilling by its side.

For a moment the man behind the counter looked nonplussed. Then his face suddenly lit up. He took a card from a pack, placed it by the other on the counter, turned it over to reveal that it was an ace, then put the shilling in his pocket and walked away.

Our Humorist At Large

"Henry, when you paper a wall do forget that you are a tailor's cutter".

"Is their marriage built on a solid foundation?"

"I should think so! She was on the rocks when she met him".

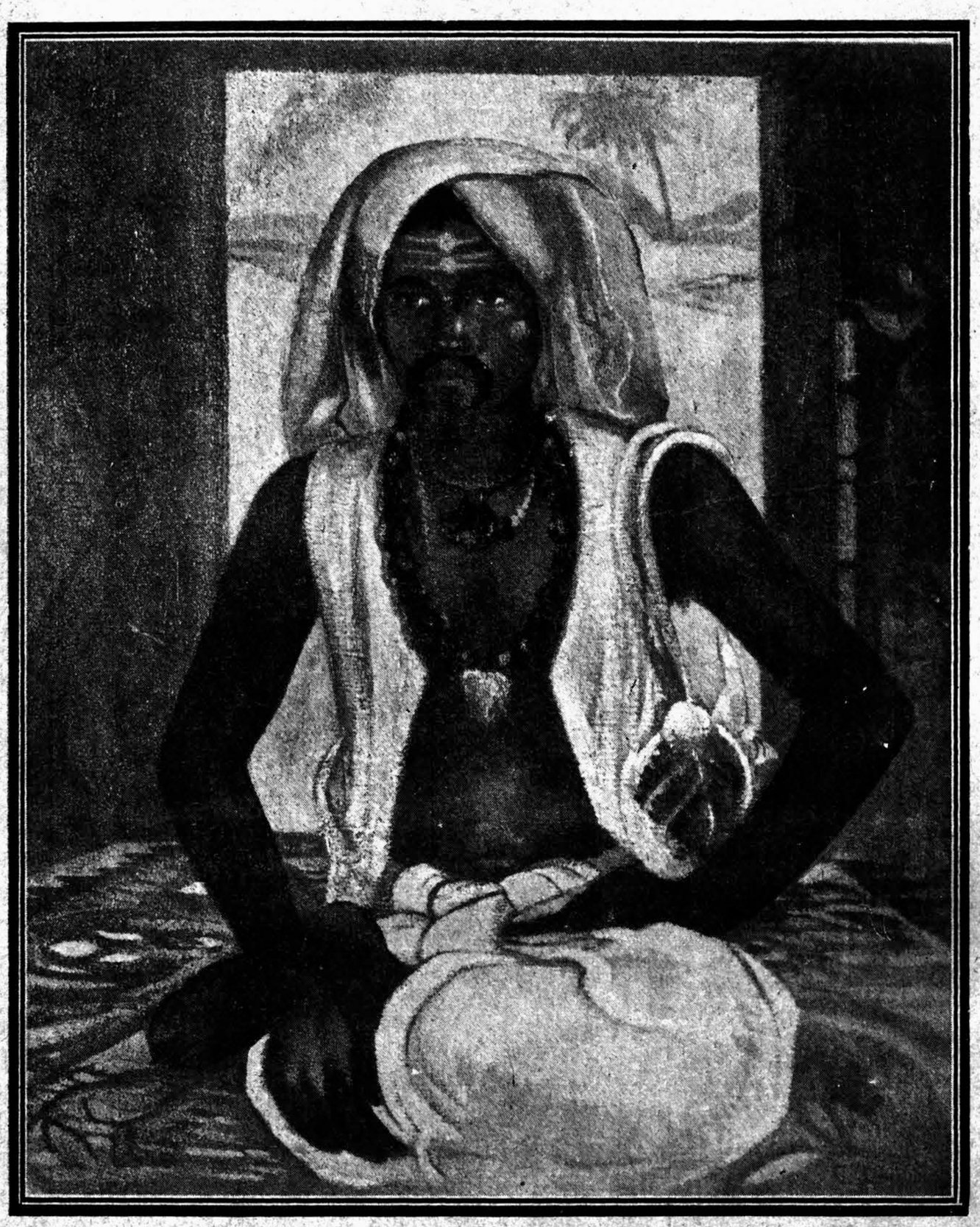
"I am afraid I must disturb you—for your sakes I have already seen the film round three times."

"What was your last quarrel with your wife over?"
"Over ten hours!"

"A strange smell of beasts of prey but not a sign of any big game."

"Where did you get that file?"
"It's out of my manicure set!"

"The Fakir"



(From a Painting by Mr. Charles Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.)

Edison Memorial Tower, at Menlo Park, N.J., which was dedicated last month on the ninety-first anniversary of the birth of Thomas A. Edison. The 5,200-watt bulb is 14 feet high.

"SINGS OF MAITREYA"—From a Painting by Prof. Nicholas Roerich.

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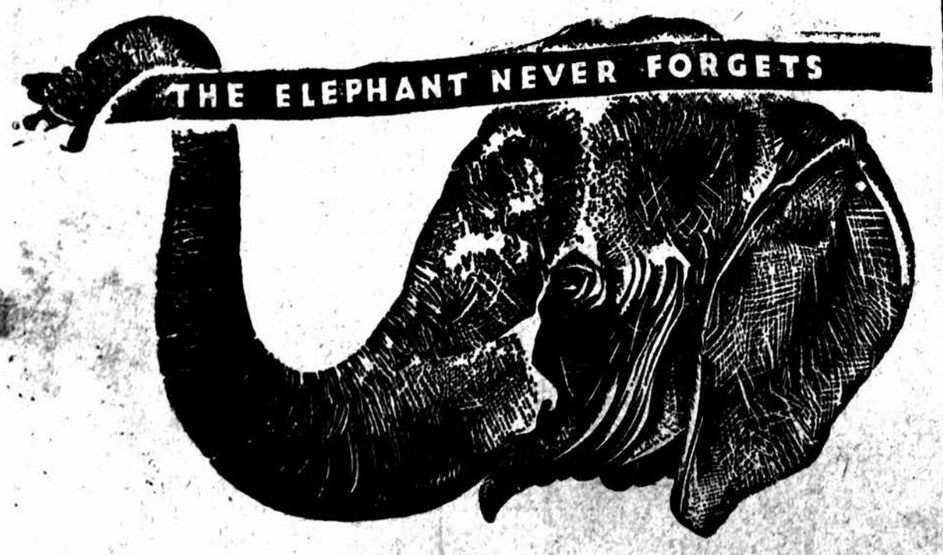

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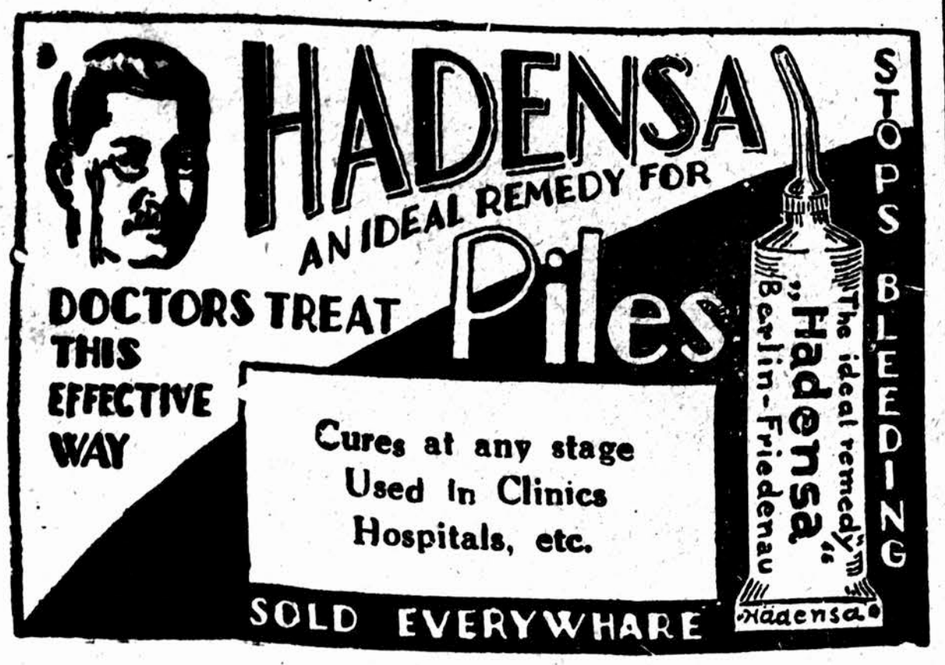

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